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LAST EDITION

QUEENSLAND SETS AT DEFIANCE WILL OF COMMONWEALTH

Publishes Conscription Debate
Against Ruling of Censor—
Guard Enters Printing Office
and Seizes Copies of Report

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Australian Bureau
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BRISBANE, Q.—For the first time in the history of Australia, a State Government has defied the Commonwealth, in the person of the Prime Minister, and the Commonwealth has used troops to enforce its will. It is an extraordinary position, only made possible by the fact that the Ryan Labor Government is bitterly opposed to conscription and to Mr. Hughes, and that the latter is equally determined.

Mr. T. J. Ryan, the Queensland Premier, delivered an address in the Centennial Hall, Brisbane on Nov. 19 against conscription. Portions of the speech, says Mr. Ryan, were cut out by the military censor. The question of conscription was then brought before the State Legislative Assembly and freely debated on Nov. 22, apparently with a view to obtaining full publicity through the Queensland "Hansard," or official report of parliamentary proceedings. The censor forbade the government printer to publish the report of the debate, and when the printer did not give the assurance required the censor, as stated in a cable to The Christian Science Monitor, sent a military guard on Nov. 26 who entered the Government Printing Office and removed the "Hansards."

On the following day, Tuesday, Nov. 27, the State Government issued a Gazette Extraordinary, which it distributed through the streets of Brisbane, notifying what had taken place. Mr. W. M. Hughes, who was visiting Queensland, and by whose orders the censor acted, addressed a great meeting in the Exhibition Hall, Brisbane, on the same night, Tuesday, amid intense enthusiasm. He declared that the Labor Party had sold itself for the support of the Germans and Sinn Fein. Dr. Mannix, he asserted, was the figurehead of the "No" campaign.

As the State Government, after the raid, posted a body of police to guard the printing office, and as the forms with the "Hansard" had not been destroyed, a conflict between the Commonwealth troops and the state police appeared possible. Mr. Hughes, speaking at Ipswich, near Brisbane, on Wednesday, said that on the previous night he had sent a Commonwealth officer to the Government Printing Office to see that the instruction against circulating "Hansard" was being observed. The officer had been refused admission by the police.

"I want to say to every policeman in Australia," declared Mr. Hughes, "to the commissioner of police and the Premier of Queensland, that there is only one law in regard to this war and it is the law of the Commonwealth. Any man, Premier, commissioner of police, policeman, who disobeys an order of the Commonwealth breaks the law and will be punished."

The latest information as the mail closes is that the police guard has been withdrawn by the Queensland Government.

A further development is the announcement that prosecutions will be launched against three members of the Federal House of Representatives for alleged breaches of War Precautions Regulation No. 42. This section provides that any person who on or before polling day makes or authorizes to be made, verbally or in writing, any false statement of facts of a kind likely to affect the judgment of electors in relation to their votes, or who prints, publishes, or distributes any advertisement, notice, handbill, pamphlet, or card containing any such statement shall be guilty of an offense. It is a defense to a prosecution if the defendant proves that he had reasonable grounds for believing the statements to be true.

As Mr. Ryan, the Premier, and Mr. E. G. Theodore, the Queensland Treasurer, have accepted Mr. Hughes' challenge and have repeated at a public meeting without privilege of Parliament the statements made by them in the Queensland Legislative Assembly, immediate developments are probable.

The present dispute, unique and fraught with great possibilities, is not the first in which Mr. Ryan and Mr. Hughes (for State and Commonwealth) have joined issue, and the most recent dispute was the assertion by the Queensland Government in the late great strike that it had the right to commandeer shipping in Queensland ports although the Commonwealth claimed sole control. This question never came to a real test, partly because the strike collapsed.

While the present crisis only affects Queensland it has aroused the most extraordinary interest throughout Australia. The effect of the dispute on the Reinforcements Referendum is problematical.

The following documents, which have been published in the Press, give the developments in the issue—Commonwealth v. State—and explain the views of both sides.

"Queensland Government Gazette Extraordinary," issued by State Government, following meeting of Cabinet on Tuesday, Nov. 27, and circulated in Brisbane:

"Chief Secretary's Department, Brisbane." (Continued on page six, column one)



The Rt. Hon. William Morris Hughes
Prime Minister of Australia

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

The fighting on all the fronts has slowed down to the usual trench raids, partially, no doubt, owing to the bad condition of the ground caused by the wintry weather.

German Raids Repulsed

PARIS, France (Thursday)—Violent artillery activity along the Aisne front at Landricourt and Courcy, at Maisons de Champagne, and on the right bank of the Meuse was reported in today's official statement. German raids south of the Oise at Cornillet were repulsed.

Germans Bomb Hospitals

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Austro-Germans have begun bombing hospitals on the Italian front. Today's official statement reported on Tuesday night that enemy airmen directly attacked two hospitals at Castelfranco and Veneto, killing 18 persons by aerial bombs.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)

The following German official report was issued on Wednesday: Western front, army group of Prince Rupprecht—The activity of the artillery increased in isolated sectors in Flanders. North and south of Lens the artillery fighting was revived intermittently in support of successful reconnoitering operations. Between Arras and St. Quentin the firing became violent at times. The number of British prisoners taken in the last few days south of Marcoing was increased to 500.

Army group of the German Crown Prince—There was increasing artillery activity north of Prosenne and on both sides of Ornes. Reconnoitering advances at several points led to the capture of a number of French soldiers.

Italian Front—The activity of the artillery increased at times on the

(Continued on page two, column six)

BREWERS TO MAKE HARDSHIP CLAIM

Density Order on Beer Unsatisfactory—Union Official to Appeal to the Secretary of Labor—Beer Ban Is Foreseen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Apparently in fear that there is a possibility that the manufacture and sale of beer will also come under the federal ban, Joseph Proebstle, financial secretary of the International Union of Brewery Workers of America, left the union headquarters in this city on Wednesday for Washington, where he said he would have a conference with the Secretary of Labor.

Mr. Proebstle said he would take up with the secretary the question of making an investigation into the subject, explaining that "discontent will be prevalent among many of the workmen the same as was the case in England if their beer is taken from them."

He also announced that he was authorized to explain the attitude of the Master Brewers Association to Food Administrator Hoover regarding a definite density for beer. He said the present order of the Government works a hardship upon the smaller brewer. "We desire a 9 1/2 to 10 per cent density," said Mr. Proebstle.

PROHIBITION WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE

Temperance Leaders in Massachusetts Criticize Federal Relations Committee Appointments, but Look for Change

Although Massachusetts has a no-license majority aggregating 21,842 votes, the membership of the legislative joint standing committee on federal relations, appointed on Wednesday following the convening of the 1918 General Court, and to which will be referred the resolution for ratification of the federal prohibition amendment, includes seven members from wet territory and only four from dry.

The present complexion of this committee, named by Speaker Cox of the House and President Wells of the Senate, causes temperance leaders to believe a favorable report on the federal amendment unlikely. However, those who believe political considerations for the party in power, the Republicans, require ratification this session find encouragement in recalling that all the big temperance legislation won on Beacon Hill in the past has been in spite of adverse committee reports.

President Wells reappointed Senators Hastings of North Adams (chairman), Nichols of Boston and Buckley of Chicopee, the three members of last year's committee, and prohibition leaders declare it an out-and-out wet committee.

Speaker Cox reappointed four of last year's members, Representatives Achin of Lowell (chairman) and McKinney of Boston, both from wet territory; and Bowser of Wakefield and French of Somerville from dry territory. Of the four new House members, Representatives O'Connor of Boston and Quigley of Chelsea are from wet cities; and Waterman of Williamstown and Richards of Malden from dry. Thus the eight House members are evenly divided among wet and dry territory.

The situation may be somewhat changed later, as Senator Hastings stated on Wednesday that he expected to ask to be relieved from this committee. Prohibition leaders have asked President Wells to fill this prospective vacancy with a senator from dry territory, so that they will have at least one member of the Senate committee. Senator Perrin of Wellesley is recommended for the place and he is understood to be entirely satisfactory to the prohibition organization.

Contest Under Way

Temperance Workers Tell of Plans for Prohibition Amendment

Predicting that the cause of national prohibition is certain to see victory, and discussing the situation in the Massachusetts Legislature, where a contest already is under way between the temperance workers and the liquor interests, Arthur J. Davis,

executive secretary of the Council for National Prohibition, today issued the following statement:

"Ratification of the proposed amendment to the federal Constitution prohibiting the manufacture, importation and sale of intoxicating liquors for beverage purposes will occupy a commanding position in the program of the Massachusetts Legislature.

"No measure that will come before the General Court will be followed with greater interest by the citizens of the Commonwealth. Ratification is in the atmosphere. It is generally conceded that within a very few years

(Continued on page eight, column seven)

RUSSIANS REJECT GERMANY'S PEACE

Pan-Soviet Resolutions Say German Terms Evade Policy of "No Annexations"—Appeal Made to German People

PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—Rejecting the German peace plans, the executive committee of the Pan-Soviet today adopted resolutions appealing to the German people urging their assumption of the right to negotiate a "general democratic peace." The resolution declared that the German terms "evade the policy of no annexations and are not acceptable to Russia."

The Soviet appealed to the people of the Central Powers thus:

"You compelled your Government to accept our motto: 'No annexations and no indemnities,' but they are trying to carry out their old policy of invasions. Remember an immediate democratic peace depends on you."

In a speech today, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Trozky, declared, "We will defend the revolution."

An official statement today declared that the Soviet Government was "gaining authority over Ukraine from Ekaterinoslav." The Soviet, it was stated, had arranged to send corn to the north.

German Leaders Confer

Consultation Follows Report of Break in Peace Parleys

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The news from Germany indicates that fresh consultations have followed the reported hitch in the Brest-Litovsk negotiations, and that the Kaiser held a Crown Council in Berlin on Wednesday at which the negotiations were the main subject of discussion. Field Marshal von Hindenburg and General von Ludendorff, it is stated, attended, and are to confer with leading personalities.

The Daily News states that Dr. von Kuehlmann suddenly summoned the party leaders, including representatives of both Socialist groups to a conference and afterward left unexpectedly for Brest-Litovsk. The party leaders repeated their demand for a speedy convocation of the Reichstag and the matter will be discussed today at a meeting of the main Reichstag committee, which the Chancellor will attend.

Russian Situation

Review by Dr. Harper, Who Says Bolshevik Peace Plan Will Fail

The following article was written for The Christian Science Monitor by Samuel N. Harper, professor of Russian in the University of Chicago, who recently returned to the United States from Russia. Copyright 1917 by The Christian Science Publishing Society. All rights reserved.

CHICAGO, Ill.—The Russian situation still limits one largely to speculation; but more clearly defined forces must be operating behind the scenes, unreported to us, unknown in Petrograd, the source of our reports. To unravel the reports that do reach us, a few outstanding facts should be emphasized, so that we can interpret more correctly the situation, and adopt a clearer attitude, when the moment for more definite action comes; for this moment may come any day.

In the first place we must remember that the Bolsheviks are not Russia. Germany sees this, and therefore makes definite reservations in her negotiations with them. Then when responsible men speak of "Russia" entering into separate negotiations, the ordinary man in the street may be forgiven for confusing Bolsheviks and Russia.

Let us be careful how we speak of Russia; for we do want her as a friend, and in fact we need her as a friend, if we are to "make the world safe for democracy."

So we should emphasize that the Bolsheviks are not Russia, just as we should point out that Petrograd was not Russia under the old regime. Now one thing the Bolsheviks have accomplished, and for the good of Russia, is to break the spell of Petrograd. The apparent disintegration, with declarations of independence coming from all parts of Russia—now we have a White-Russian and a Moldavian Republic—testify to this fact. For all these declarations of independence are anti-Bolshevik movements. When the Bolsheviks first seized authority the present writer suggested that Petrograd could not be abandoned to them, pointing out that it was too important an administrative center to be left outside in any effort to recover control of the country. The determining factor, it was urged, would be the continued prosecution of the war. For Russia's only contact with the western world

(Continued on page two, column two)

ROMAN CATHOLIC FABRIQUE BOND LAW

Privilege Possessed by the Roman Catholic Church in Quebec for Securing Its Loans Is Little Known

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The solid intrenchment of the Roman Catholic church in the Province of Quebec is indicated no more forcibly than by the little-known law giving its clergy the right to borrow money for church or rectory purposes, and issue as security "Fabrique" bonds against the property of parishioners.

A "Fabrique" is the parish organization of the Roman Catholic church, and its right to levy assessments on the property of its members dates from the early days of the Province. This is one of the circumstances that led a prominent Montreal lawyer recently to declare that the Province in reality has a state church.

The authority for fabrique loans is found in Article 4381 of the Revised Statutes of the Province of Quebec, which provides that any fabrique may borrow money and grant hypothec on the immovables of the said fabrique for the sums loaned, and makes provision for voting and obtaining the approval of the bishop of the diocese. The article was amended by Chapter 37 of the Statutes of 1916, as follows:

"Such loan may be effected by an issue of bonds, debentures or other securities, payable with or without annuities and at such rate of interest as may be thought proper, and by the sale thereof at such price as may be agreed upon; but none of such bonds, debentures or other securities shall be for a sum of less than fifty dollars. In case such bonds, debentures or other securities are payable without annuity, provision shall be made for a sinking fund. Such bonds, debentures or other securities may be secured by a hypothec upon the immovable property of the fabrique or by the transfer of other property of the fabrique; and the deed required therefor may be passed in favor of one or more trustees."

The matter of priority of claim is dealt with by the Civil Code, title seventh, chapter second, section 2. "Of Privileges upon Immovables." Article 2009 ranks assessments and rates in general as fifth in order of privileged claims. They are preceded by law costs, funeral expenses, the expenses of the last illness and the expenses of tilling and sowing. Article 2011 reads: "The assessments and rates which are privileged upon immovables are: 1. Assessments for building or repairing churches, parsonages or church-yards; but in cases where an immovable has been purchased from a person who does not profess the Roman Catholic religion, before it was assessed for such purposes, the privilege for such assessments must rank after the vendor's claim, and all privileges and hypothecs anterior to such purchases; 2. School rates; 3. Municipal rates. These claims are privileged only upon immovables specially assessed, and the last two rank concurrently after those mentioned in paragraph 1."

The legality of the privilege conferred on the Roman Catholic church by the law respecting fabrique bonds seems to be unquestioned. According to one prominent Montreal lawyer, the right has existed as long as the Province has been in existence, and has never even been challenged in the courts. It is guaranteed, he declares, by the British North America Act, and makes the right of a municipal bondholder secondary to that of an investor in the Roman Catholic security, so that the former has no recourse against property covered by a lien under a fabrique loan until full provision has been made for payment of the latter.

A leading Montreal banker told the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor that in his opinion the influence of the Roman Catholic Church in its exercise of temporal power is largely responsible for the unsatisfactory state of affairs here; and that the fabrique loan privilege, if generally known, might further impair the credit of the city of Montreal.

Quebec's Challenge

Contends Federal Government's Bond Decree Illegal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Quebec Government has challenged the constitutionality and legality of the federal Government's decree that, during the war, all bond issues, provincial, municipal and corporation shall be under the control of the Minister of Finance and subject to his authority.

IRISH CONVENTION MEETS AT DUBLIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

DUBLIN, Ireland (Thursday)—With Sir Horace Plunkett in the chair, the Irish convention held its twenty-eighth meeting yesterday at Trinity College, resuming its discussion on the grand committee's statement. The convention was adjourned until today.

RECRUITING MEETING IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—An important meeting will be held today between the Minister of National Service, Sir Auckland Geddes, and the representatives of the trade unions who are parties to arrangements in connection with recruiting under the schedule of protected occupations. The meeting, which will be private, will be attended by Mr. Barnes, M. P., and Mr. Roberts, Minister for Labor.

COAL DELIVERY TO SALOONS PROTESTED

Massachusetts Prohibition State Executive Committee Sends an Appeal to Fuel Administrator for New England

Another appeal has been sent to James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, requesting him to stop all deliveries of coal to breweries and saloons during the acute coal situation, in order that it may be used by schools and other essential establishments. The Prohibition State Executive Committee, over the signatures of its chairman, Solon W. Bingham, vice-chairman, Chester R. Lawrence, secretary, Wilbur D. Moon, and William G. Merrill, have addressed a letter to the Fuel Administrator, pointing out that public schools are being forced to close their doors and public service corporations reduce their service, while the breweries and saloons are wide open, and they say that the proposition resolves itself into a question of breweries and saloons or schools.

This is not the first time the proposition of depriving non-essential concerns of coal has been brought to the attention of the fuel administrators of Boston and New England. Various individuals and organizations have registered their disapproval of permitting the liquor business to continue at full blast, while schools, churches, and even plants producing war supplies are having to close their doors or curtail production because of the shortage of coal.

Only Wednesday, the directors of the New England Shoe and Leather Association, held a meeting to discuss the coal situation and sent a telegram to Director-General McAuliffe of the railroads, urging him to do what he could to rush coal to members of the association who have contracts with the Government to produce shoes for the military and naval forces. The Fore River Shipbuilding Corporation at Quincy had to curb its production temporarily until coal could be supplied. The time has come, it appears to many, for the rigid discrimination in the distribution of coal.

The prohibition committee's letter says:

"We would invite your careful attention to a situation now existing in Boston and throughout the Commonwealth.

"Headlines in our daily papers announce the possibility of closing our public schools for lack of fuel. The same reason is given by the Boston Elevated for the turning off of the heat in their cars. This is said to be at your request.

"Any course which strikes a blow at the efficiency of our public schools or that threatens the general health of the people of our city should be averted by every means within the power of your committee. We call your attention to the fact that the breweries and saloons of Boston consume large quantities of coal. That the products of the breweries for beverage purposes are detrimental to public welfare and unnecessary to public comfort and health.

"We therefore ask that during this coal shortage, all deliveries of coal to breweries and saloons shall cease.

"We are sure that when the question is breweries and saloons or (Continued on page two, column four)

RED CROSS LEADER DEPLORES THREATS BY SOCIETY AGENTS

Alleged Intimidation of Non-Subscribers Laid to Overzealous Workers in Drive—Not a Government Institution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice-Chairman Elliot Wadsworth of the central committee of the American Red Cross authorizes The Christian Science Monitor to say that if any agents of the society throughout the country have used threats or intimidations in their dealings with opponents of vivisection in the collection of funds, they acted absolutely without the authority of national headquarters and in a manner contrary to the wishes of the society. When the matter of these intimidations and threats directed against people because they retained conscientious objections to contributing money that was to be used for vivisection purposes was laid before the War Department by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, it was explained that inasmuch as the Red Cross is not a government institution, any expression as to the action of agents throughout the country would come more properly from Red Cross headquarters.

When the Red Cross building was visited, Mr. Wadsworth had just finished reading a clipping from a Muncie (Ind.) newspaper, in which an advertisement appeared containing the following language: "Before the end of the week every home in Muncie that is not the friend of the Kaiser, every home that is not pro-German, every home that is not the friend of the enemy, will display a Red Cross card." "That is outrageous," said the vice-chairman. It was explained to him that people have been made to bear the embarrassment of being dubbed friends of the Kaiser because of their conscientious scruples against contributing money for vivisection purposes. Mr. Wadsworth endeavored to make it clear that action of that nature does not meet the approval of headquarters. It was explained, further, that the use of threats and intimidation undoubtedly was due to over-zealousness. Among such an army of agents, it was explained, it is impossible to control the actions of individuals.

The point is, however, that national headquarters of the Red Cross disavows any instructions to agents to use the methods complained of. Mr. Wadsworth went on to say that there is a popular misapprehension concerning the \$100,000 appropriated for research work in France. He said there is an impression that this \$100,000 is to be used for vivisection, when, as a matter of fact, it was appropriated for the re-establishment of a laboratory, purchase of supplies, coal, light and general maintenance. The purchase of animals for vivisection purposes, he says, is one of the details of the work, and not the main intention of the expenditure of the money. The medical staff of General Pershing, he says, asked for the money for a research laboratory, and the Red Cross replied that it would be provided if that amount was used in the way indicated would serve the purpose of conserving the men of the army, and on that understanding the appropriation was made. Mr. Wadsworth says he does not know that animals will be used for vivisection, but they may be if the surgeons consider it necessary. They have been used, he says, by all the allied nations in testing the effects of shell shock in the trenches, to enable the engineers to gauge their trench construction so as to save their men.

In conversation had with responsible officials of the Administration, it appears that methods of intimidation such as those complained of by people in many parts of the country are not countenanced in the least by the Government. One official, who has been one of the ruling figures in the Cabinet, made the remark, when

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told that people who refused to contribute to the Red Cross fund had been called friends of the Kaiser. "Well, they said the same thing about me, and there probably will be others who will say the same thing till the fact shall finally be established that the Kaiser is friendless."

Protest to the President

California Anti-Vivisection Society Sends Telegram to Mr. Wilson

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—Under authority from the California Anti-Vivisection Society, Mrs. Rosemonde Rae Wright, president of that organization, has sent the following telegram to President Wilson:

"Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 29, 1917.
"Honorable Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States, Washington, D. C.

"The California Anti-Vivisection Society appeal to your exalted and profound sense of mercy and justice, as president of the American Red Cross, against the use of its funds for vivisection.

"We would be false to the noblest concepts of morality and patriotism if we failed in expressing our devotion to our beloved country in its conquest of universal liberty and peace and our supreme repugnance to any form of cruelty, whether diplomatic or scientific.

"In behalf of the lesser animals, who are faithfully rendering valuable service in helping to establish mercy and justice to men, women and children upon battlefields and at chancelleries of warring nations, we beseech the President of the United States to intercede in the questionable furtherance of vivisection kultur by the use of Red Cross funds in a procedure unprecedented, unwarranted and aberrant in millions of American citizens, which will undoubtedly result in continued criticism and the withholding of financial assistance to this worthy organization.

"ROSEMONDE RAE WRIGHT,
"President."

NORWEGIAN PRESS ON FOREIGN ISSUES

Newspapers Criticize Government for Withholding Information—Food Problem Grave

CHRISTIANIA, Norway (Wednesday)—With the beginning of the new year the Norwegian newspapers are discussing the foreign political situation in general, and especially the problem as to how an understanding with the United States regarding food exports to Norway can be reached. A system of strict rationing as regards flour, bread and sugar was put into effect, with the prospect that a lessened ration might be necessary two months hence.

The Government warned the nation through the clergy at the New Year's services in an official proclamation that suffering and danger were in store for it during the coming year, and called upon the people to show resignation and practice frugality, as the food supply was poor, while the chances of Norway being drawn into the war were greater than ever before. The newspapers criticize the government for withholding information as to whence the danger threatens. The afternoon remarks that the government probably has a special reason for taking this attitude, but declares it will be held responsible if the vital interests of the nation suffer. If war is inevitable, declares the newspaper, the nation will stick together, no matter what differences existed before. What is characterized as the government's "unjustifiable optimism" is criticized as having kept the nation from being informed how critical the food situation had grown.

The Morgenbladet considers the prospects brighter as the new year opens but says Norway must reckon upon the war being fought out to the bitter end, and that the main question is it is to reach an agreement with the United States. The latter's answer to Norway's proposals has been received, and is being considered by the government, with prospects of a favorable solution, the newspaper points out, and it instances America's friendly treatment of Switzerland as evidence of her willingness to meet the wishes of the neutrals.

"As we believe that there is no fundamental difference in the American and the Norwegian point of view of the important question," says the newspaper, "we might by agreeing to the main principles in advance secure export licenses for the articles we particularly need."

AIR BOARD OFFICES IN BRITISH MUSEUM

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—An official statement published refers to the precautions already taken, by removal and otherwise, to protect works of art in museums and so forth; thus portions of museums will be vacated and part of the British Museum will be used by the Government for its offices. Neither the reading room nor the copyright department will be interfered with.

The question of utilizing the British Museum for the air board offices has caused considerable discussion.

RUSSIANS REJECT GERMANY'S PEACE

(Continued from page one)

is through Petrograd—as we have reason to regret at the present moment; and we see now what it means not to have sure lines of communication. Also the manufacture of ammunition was largely centered in the Petrograd industrial district. But now Russia has been forced out of the active side of the war by the Bolsheviks, and Petrograd is not of such importance. Petrograd, imposed on Russia by Peter the Great, the sign of the old bureaucratic centralization, another of the rotten securities inherited from the old régime, well the rest of Russia seems at last to have protested.

Another fact can be pointed out. Officially we have not recognized the Bolsheviks—our Government has not confessed the party government with a national government. But now the Germans have made a tentative outline of peace terms. Should we wish to give them consideration for an answer, we must first have them brought to us officially. We cannot receive them from the Bolsheviks. The Germans know this, and undoubtedly had this in mind when they told the Bolshevik representatives to get the proposals to the Entente Allies. The Germans want us thus to recognize the Bolsheviks as the "government" of the Bolsheviks. Our answer can be found without much searching. Though the elections took place under abnormal conditions, and were in some measure controlled by the Bolsheviks, the Constituent, now elected, is acceptable as representative of the will of the people. In any case it is more national than the Bolsheviks. We can deal with it. And this answer would conform with the statement we have made as to the body in Germany with which we are willing to have dealings.

There is no denying it—the Bolsheviks and the Germans have put us in something of a hole. It does no good here to insist that the Bolsheviks are not representative of Russia, or that they are inconsistent. It is rather odd to see the Bolsheviks in conference with German, Austrian and other imperialistic bourgeois, when they will not allow themselves to have anything to do with such "bourgeois" as the Russian Social-Revolutionists elected to the Constituent Assembly. But the Germans did discuss war aims with the Bolsheviks, and the Allies have refused to do so. The recent statement sent by the British Prime Minister, as reported in the press, to the conference of British labor leaders, contained the following: "The question of issuing a fresh joint declaration on this subject kept in view by the allied governments, but it is not one which it is possible for the British Government to speak by itself. We had looked forward to an interview on this subject with delegates appointed by the Russian Government, to attend the conference held in Paris; but to our regret the absence of any representatives of Russia at that conference made any such consultation impossible."

There certainly should have been a fresh statement after the revolution—that is what the Russian radicals demanded. It certainly had to be a joint statement. Now which of the Paris conferences is referred to in the above statement? At the last one Russia did not have any representatives for the Bolsheviks, but there were representatives at earlier conferences. And it was at the earlier conferences that Russia asked for the matter to be discussed, suggesting that a joint statement be issued. The failure to issue the fresh joint statement is believed by many to have contributed to the success of the Bolshevik venture. The Bolsheviks will fall on the peace program. They will not secure a general peace, and if they should "bluff" a separate peace, it will not be a democratic peace from either the Russian or the German side. But unless the joint statement, in more or less concrete terms, is forthcoming very soon, we are not assisting in the discrimination of the Bolsheviks by the rest of Russia. We are not going to intervene in the internal situation of another country; we are not going to subsidize the anti-Bolshevik movement as Trotsky seems to think we are wishing to do. But we should take any steps that depend on ourselves, to strengthen the hands of those in Russia who have the same aims as our own.

One other point can be emphasized. The formula "self-determination of peoples" came from Germany, for use in other countries, even in Austria. Now the Bolsheviks have handed the phrase back to the Germans who have repudiated it for themselves and their allies, while urging it for Russia. This is really too naive, and the Bolsheviks seem to recognize the fact, for they are reported to be insisting on the universal applicability of the formula. Again, the Pan-Germans are protesting against the acceptance of the "No annexations and contributions" formula, which also came from Germany. How effectively the German authorities organize their people, and their public opinion; for surely there is the element of collusion here. In this connection one must recall that though the two sections of the Russian formula came from Germany, the wedding of the two sections took place in Russia. This also helps one to understand the German repudiation of the second clause. The Bolsheviks have caught the Germans in their own net; but will the Bolsheviks see this, and hold the string tight? Unfortunately the Bolsheviks have the fixed idea that peace will be followed by a revolution in Germany, and act always on this idea.

Should this happen, then we would have to thank the Bolsheviks for their contribution to the common cause. We have, however, no evidence that this would be the result of peace; in fact, everything points to the exact opposite. But that is the theory of the

Bolsheviks, and they are testing it out, whatever the cost—for they are fanatics. If they enter conferences with the German Imperialists, it is perhaps with the idea of slipping some of their revolutionary literature to the German "people." One often hears the charge that many of the Bolsheviks have received money from the German Government, and in some cases the charge is true. Could one question the Bolsheviks who had taken German money for the propaganda of Bolshevik ideas in Russia, he would probably answer: "Yes, and is it not a great idea to let the Kaiser contribute to his own funeral?"

The above "reflections," disconnected as they are, are perhaps justified by the fact that we must think out this Russian situation with care, and watch it with the closest attention. For whatever happens in Russia, one must stand by to help the constructive forces.

Events Leading to Break

Russian Official Agency Makes Report on Negotiations

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (Thursday)—The Petrograd official telegraph agency's report of the circumstances leading to the break in the Russo-German peace negotiations at Brest-Litovsk as received here today, gives this version of happenings: "On Friday last the Russian delegates called to the Germans that the German Government would not accept the German proposal. They were held to be a step backward and one likely to render valueless the first German statement wrung from the Government."

"The delegates said the German statement 'mentions the so-called expressions of will having appeared from Poland, Lithuania and Courland.'"

"The German Government," the statement added, "knows this expression refers to that of a group of new citizens and landowners in the occupied districts, while the people are under siege, and have nothing to say of matters. It is ridiculous to talk of free expression of the people's will unless the German Government agrees to evacuate part of occupied districts belonging to Russia while refusing to evacuate Poland and Lithuania."

"This will never be accepted by the Russian revolutionists."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is announced from Petrograd that in the name of the Councils of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants Deputies, Citizen Litvinoff is appointed Provisional Plenipotentiary in London of the Peoples Commissariat for Foreign Affairs. All members of the Embassy Military Mission and officials of the Russian Republic in Great Britain are requested to hand over all affairs, documents and money, forming part of state funds of the Russian Republic at their disposal, any resistance to be regarded as a crime against the State. Mr. Trotsky signs the decree. Citizen Karpinsky is likewise appointed provisional plenipotentiary in Geneva.

Terms Called "Hypocritical"
PETROGRAD, Russia (Thursday)—The Foreign Minister, Mr. Trotsky, announced today to a specially called meeting of the Soviet that Germany's peace proposals were "hypocritical" and declared the Bolshevik Government "could not consent to them."

Germans and Peace Policy

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Berlin messages state that the Chancellor has conferred with von Tirpitz, also that party leaders, especially the Minority Socialists, objected to the Brest-Litovsk policy at the conferences with Dr. von Kuehlmann. The Minority Socialists also attack the German peace proposals to Russia in the Leipziger Volkszeitung.

BRITISH AIR COUNCIL

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—The establishment of the Air Council is fixed, and includes Lord Rothermere, Secretary of State and member of the council; Maj.-Gen. Sir H. Trenchard, K. C. B., D. S. O., Chief of the Air Staff; Rear-Admiral Mark Kerr, C. B., R. N., Deputy Chief of Staff; Commodore Godfrey Paine, C. B., M. V. O., R. N., Master-General of Personnel; Maj.-Gen. W. S. Brance, Controller-General of Equipment; Sir William Welr, Director-General of Aircraft Production in the Ministry of Munitions; Sir John Hunter, K. B. E., Administrator of Works and Buildings; Maj. J. L. Baird, C. M. G., D. S. O., M. P., Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State; and Lieut.-Gen. Sir David Henderson, K. C. B., D. S. O., additional member of the council and Vice-President.

ITALO-AMERICAN RELATIONS

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Senator William Marconi, who has been appointed head of the Italian permanent mission in America, made the following remarks on Tuesday in addressing the Senate on Italo-American relations: "The Italian mission to the United States again realized during its journey the great friendship and sympathy existing there for us and the great assistance the United States is ready to give us. The friendly feeling and concrete measures adopted by the American people in favor of Italy deserve our entire gratitude. We must consider the spontaneous American intervention in the war with special satisfaction."

ROYAL PALACE ON FIRE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Thursday)—It is reported from Spain that the Royal Palace at Da Granja is burning, but no details are available. The palace is about 60 miles northwest of Madrid.

COAL DELIVERY TO SALOONS PROTESTED

(Continued from page one)

schools, the citizens of Massachusetts will support your committee in making it possible to keep the schools open by closing the breweries and saloons."

Coal Receipts

Boston Arrivals Today Total More Than 4000 Tons

Receipts of coal at Boston today were reported to be about 3111 tons of bituminous and 2080 tons of anthracite, of which 3809 tons came by water and the rest by rail. None of the three solid trains sent through the efforts of James J. Storrow, New England Fuel Administrator, have arrived. The receipts by water were divided as follows: New England Coal & Coke Works, Everett, 1343 tons bituminous; Quincy Market Cold Storage Warehouse, 1470 tons bituminous, and the Reading pockets at Mystic Wharf, 996 tons of anthracite. Rail receipts were 711 tons of anthracite and 298 tons bituminous by way of the Boston & Maine Railroad, and 373 tons anthracite by way of the New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad. The rail receipts are consigned to various interests in Boston.

The Boston and Brookline committees on public safety are distributing coal in small quantities to needy persons.

Sailors connected with the Welfare Aid Bureau of the Charlestown Navy Yard are distributing loads of wood to those in need in the Charlestown district.

Conservation of coal went into effect at Suffolk County Court House Wednesday, when the building was kept a few degrees cooler and the corridor, through which many go as a short cut from one side of the building to the other was closed and a saving of about seven tons effected. Chief Justice Rugg has ordered several of the court rooms closed, including the superior and municipal civil courts.

Efforts to Get Coal Fail

Boston School Board Looks to Fuel Committee for Relief

Having done all it could to supply the Boston public schools with coal without success, the Boston School Committee today sent a letter to David A. Ellis, chairman of the Boston Fuel Committee, saying that it relies entirely upon him to see that the schools are furnished with the necessary coal. The communication, which was sent by Thornton D. Apollonio, secretary, at the direction of the committee, says: "The School Committee relies entirely upon you to see that the schools are furnished with the coal necessary to open them and to keep them open. We can no longer obtain the coal ourselves from the dealers. Without your assistance many of the schools will have to be closed, and many others cannot be opened at all."

"The business agent will furnish you each day with a list of the buildings in immediate need of coal, and of the amounts necessary to keep each of them open for the ensuing week."

"The School Committee has exhausted the means within its power for obtaining coal and must now look to you for relief."

So far the opening of heated schoolhouses for the benefit of families who are without fuel has not had the effect wished for by the promoters of the plan, said Mark B. Mulvey, schoolhouse custodian, this morning. No mothers or little children have sought the warmth of the building, he said, but boys of the neighborhood have found them an excellent place for play. Mr. Mulvey visited each of the four schoolhouses yesterday and asked each boy he found in them if he had heat at home. Each seemed surprised at the question and answered yes.

The four schools opened are the Theodore Lyman in East Boston, the Nathaniel Chapin in Charlestown, the Parkman in South Boston and the Cottage Place in Roxbury. The fact has been made public in the newspapers and is generally known throughout the neighborhoods, Mr. Mulvey says.

Appeal to Governor

Closing of Saloons of Massachusetts Asked by Men's Club

Direct appeal in writing to Governor McCall to order the immediate closing of saloons in Massachusetts, as a means of conserving coal, was made Wednesday by the Men's Club of the Dorchester Second Church, said to be the largest club of its kind in that district.

Acting upon the plan of Joseph Lee of the Boston School Committee, the members voted unanimously that the club go on record as against any plan which would close schools and libraries while saloons are burning up supplies of coal which, they claim, should be used for industries, homes and public institutions. The club is helping to spread the information that if the coal used in Massachusetts to manufacture beer were devoted to useful purposes, the present situation would be relieved. Last year, it says, fully 300,000 tons of coal were used in the State to manufacture an article which impairs efficiency. Members of the club are trying to find out why those in charge of the coal conservation are withholding an answer to those submitting plans to relieve the stress.

Schools to Open Monday

Public schools of Massachusetts as a whole are expected to open their doors for the winter term next Monday, it was said at the State Board of

Education this morning. A few, however, will be obliged to remain closed because of lack of fuel, and in some instances by reason of extra precaution against later closing thought necessary by some school committees.

The commissioner of education, Dr. Payson Smith, says he has been assured by the committee on Fuel Administration for New England that it considered the schools one of the first institutions to be protected, and that efforts would be directed to securing supplies for them among the first of several activities to be cared for.

Churches Would Provide Warmth

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MELROSE, Mass.—Replying to the argument that saloons should be permitted to remain open to provide warmth and shelter despite the acute coal situation, the Rev. C. C. Hiller of Melrose declared today that the churches would be glad to provide this for the asking, notwithstanding the cost. He was commenting on the agreement reached by representatives of six Protestant churches here at the Y. M. C. A. building, Wednesday night, to recommend to their respective churches that they close their doors until March and hold union services at one of the local churches, thereby helping save coal.

Action on Coal Saving Pending

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
MALDEN, Mass.—Action is pending by the City Council on the recommendation of the Malden Fuel Committee to hold the inaugural exercises of the newly elected city officials of the council chamber at City Hall instead of at High School Hall, in order that the several tons of coal which would be required to start the furnace at the high school may be saved, the school being closed until Jan. 14. The inaugural exercises are to take place Jan. 7.

Schools Before Saloons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
WEBSTER, Mass.—Webster's fuel committee took its stand on the side of schools, churches and other essential establishments as opposed to breweries, saloons and non-essentials, in the question of closing either of these to utilize the coal supply to the best advantage at its meeting Wednesday, when it issued a statement including this: "The board feels the actual needs of families should take precedence over the needs of public schools and it also believes that the actual needs of the schools should be considered before the demands of clubs, halls or saloons."

COUNT ANDRASSY FOR REFORM OF FRANCHISE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Count Andrassy advocates in an open letter franchise reform, proposals strengthening the monarchy's relations with its present allies and disarmament, as far as possible.

"We cannot," he concludes, "subordinate the right of the self-determination of states to that of nationalities, because this would not mean progress toward peace and civilization but a relapse in the direction of chaos and more frequent and severe collisions in future."

PROMISED TURKISH POST-WAR REFORMS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—David Bey, the Turkish Finance Minister, announced in an interview that he is going to Berlin to negotiate a fresh loan and conclude a fresh financial agreement with Germany, as the present one expires in February. Turkey's finances, he said, were extremely satisfactory, despite the increased national debt.

He promised democratic reforms in Turkey after the war and special treatment for devastated Arabian and Armenian districts.

GERMANY TO FORM NEW AIRCRAFT UNITS

LONDON, England (Thursday)—As showing that the pretended German disregard for the entry of the United States into the war is feigned, a correspondent at British headquarters quotes an official German army order as follows:

"The recent entry of America into the war compels our higher command to form a considerable number of aircraft units." The order proceeds to urge the officers to promote the utmost numbers of transfers of officers to the flying corps for necessary training.

VON TIRPITZ SENDS MESSAGE TO HUNGARY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—In a message to Hungary, von Tirpitz states that the first condition of her future greatness is Germany's necessary victory, especially over England. Hungary united with Austria must become a strong naval power in the Mediterranean in order to maintain her political and economic strength.

MUNICIPAL UNIFICATION STEP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Plans for the unification of all non-commercial employment bureaus in Louisville, under a management to be selected by representatives of those existing at present, have been worked out here, and are to be put into effect soon.

LATEST OFFICIAL REPORTS ON WAR

(Continued from page one)

Asiago Plateau and in the region of Monte Tomba.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—This morning's communiqué reports the repulse of hostile raiding parties southwest of La Bassee last night and considerable enemy artillery activity east of Epehy.

The British War Office issued the following statement on Wednesday:

On Tuesday evening under cover of a heavy bombardment three parties of the enemy troops attempted to raid our positions in the neighborhood of Mericourt, southeast of Lens. The hostile parties were disorganized by our artillery fire and they failed to reach our trenches. They then were attacked in No Man's Land by our patrols who inflicted many casualties and secured a few prisoners.

Other raids attempted by the enemy forces in the course of the night south of Lens, at Hill 70, in the neighborhood of the Menin road and north Fassechende were all repulsed. We secured a few more prisoners in these encounters.

The report from Sir Douglas Haig's headquarters last night says:

In addition to the raids reported in this morning's communiqué, the enemy troops attempted last night to raid one of our posts in the neighborhood of Oppy, but were driven off before reaching our trenches.

This afternoon the enemy artillery has shown increased activity in the neighborhood of the Ypres-Comines Canal. On the remainder of the front there was nothing of special interest.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—The French War Office on Wednesday issued the following report of war operations:

There were intermittent artillery actions at some points on the front. We made a successful raid in the region north of Courtenot, and brought back prisoners. There were patrol encounters south of Corbeny. Everywhere else the night passed in quiet. In the course of numerous aerial combats French pilots on Tuesday brought down four German airplanes. Two other German machines, badly damaged, fell within the enemy lines.

Last night's communication reads: There is nothing to report during the day except quite marked artillery activity in the sector of Beaumont and Carrières Wood.

Lighter communication: On the first of January the artillery activity was not very intense. On the second an enemy detachment, protected by violent barrages, succeeded in gaining a foothold in one of our posts in the region of Merckem. An immediate counter-attack by our troops drove back the German forces, who left several prisoners in our hands. During the day there was slight artillery activity.

Eastern theater, Jan. 1: The artillery was active in the region of Ghéghel and the eastern slopes of Vetrinik. Enemy airplanes have bombed ambulances behind the Monastir front.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—The Italian War Office on Wednesday issued the following official statement:

The usual artillery actions took place. Italian and English batteries exploded two enemy munition depots at Fontigo and south of Conegliano. English patrols attacked enemy advanced posts, inflicting losses and capturing prisoners.

About 10 vessels loaded with troops, which attempted to approach the right bank of the Piave at Intestadura, were dispersed by our fire.

Aviators and English batteries brought down three enemy airplanes. Two others fell as the result of aerial battles with Italian and French aviators. During the night enemy aviators dropped a few bombs on Mestre and Treviso. No damage was done, nor were there any casualties. Enemy aviators also bombed Bassano, where one person was killed and five persons were wounded. Slight damage was done.

Our squadrons bombed aviation camps at Lacomina and Avio, causing extensive fires. Enemy movements at the railway station of St. Stino de Livenza and enemy barracks have been bombed effectively by an Italian dirigible.

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday)—The official report issued from headquarters on Wednesday reads as follows:

On the Italian front there were artillery duels at times, on the Asiago Plateau, in the Monte Tomba region and on the lower Piave.

Early on Dec. 26 our men on the bridgehead near Zenon were withdrawn without loss to the eastern bank of the Piave. The enemy troops did not discover this evacuation until Monday. They directed an uninterrupted fire of artillery and mine throwers until that day against the field-works which had been left behind.

COAL LOST IN BAY

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Five hundred tons of coal were dumped into the bay of the Bush Terminal here today when the float carrying four carloads of the fuel upended. The brakes of the cars failed to work. The cars rolled back and forth across the float until their momentum carried them over the edge.

REGISTRATION OF MEN NOW 21 URGED

General Crowder Sees Additional of Nearly 700,000 Yearly of Those Available for Service in United States Army

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Immediate registration for military service of all men who have become 21 years of age since the first draft registration, was urged today by Provost Marshal-General Crowder in his annual report to the Secretary of War.

If this is done and similar registrations held each year, nearly 700,000 physically fit men of Class I, the provost marshal-general stated, will be available for service every 12 months, and this will not necessitate taking men from the deferred exemption classes.

"The policy and belief of this office is that in all probability it will be possible to fill all our military need from Class I," the report stated. Skilled labor and farmers will be drafted from the deferred classes. General Crowder intimated, "should the situation demand. The situation in these respects is now serious, particularly in the shipbuilding industry and in factories working on war munitions," he added. "I expect there will be shortage of farm laborers in the spring, although the new draft regulations have relieved that situation."

In the first draft the quotas were based only on the population, but General Crowder asks that the new basis be made the number of men found in Class I in each district. Dissatisfaction was caused in many districts under the last draft because the large number of aliens, all of whom were exempt, caused the quotas to be much higher than the average.

The per capita cost of drafting has been \$4.93, which is about one-fourth the amount it cost the Government to get each volunteer into the army. The lowest per capita cost was in Oklahoma, where the average was \$1.57, while Delaware led the list with \$16 for each man. This includes all expenses necessary to get the man to the camps.

General Crowder's report was submitted to Congress at noon. It shows that 29 per cent of the men called for physical examination were found deficient. The Middle West is producing the most stalwart fighters, the percentages of exemptions on account of physical disability being lower there than in the other states on the Pacific Coast. South Dakota leads the list, while Pennsylvania was the most deficient in this respect. The New England States in general and New York made a poor showing. The fighters of today are superior to those of the Civil War, the report states, for the percentage of physical exemptions in the sixties was about 32, or three per cent more than today.

The love of the foreigner for the land of his adoption is shown by the fact that there are more than 76,000 aliens in the national army. They are volunteers, for it was necessary for all aliens on being accepted. The report shows that in Oregon for every 100 men taken in the draft 154 volunteered. The other states range down to 65 volunteers for every 100 drafted. The married men loom up in the new army in greater force than was expected, more than 163,000 being in this service. In the compulsory service system, the percentage on Dec. 1 of those who still had not been registered was .00026. Justice agents and police of the country made 5870 arrests. Of these 2663 were registered and released. Only 295 men were prosecuted.

LIBRARY TO BE CLOSED
OTTAWA, Ont.—To conserve the fuel supply, the Government will close the parliamentary library until Parliament convenes in March.



"Yale" DOOR CLOSERS

Your hardware dealer will attach a "Yale" door closer on trial. You will never take it off once you realize the degree of comfort and ease this ingenious, highly dependable device brings into the home, office, club, church or factory.

There is a size of "Yale" door closer to fit every door.

THE YALE & TOWNE MFG. CO., NEW YORK.
Canadian Yale & Towne Ltd., St. Catharines, Ont.

ARMY OBJECTORS DEPRIVED OF VOTE

House of Commons, After Vigorous Debate, Decides to Disfranchise Conscientious Objectors to Military Service

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTMINSTER, England.—After a vigorous debate the conscientious objector, as mentioned in cable dispatches, was deprived of his vote by a decision of the House of Commons. The amendment to the Representation of the People Bill was to this effect: "Any person exempted from military service on the ground of conscientious objection, or who, having joined the forces, has been sentenced by court-martial for refusing to obey orders and who alleged conscientious objection to military service as a reason for such refusal, shall be disqualified from being registered or voting as a parliamentary or local government elector." The House apparently began by being strongly favorable to this amendment, but some of the speeches, especially a very eloquent plea for conscience by Lord Hugh Cecil, turned many members against the proposal and in the concluding stages of the debate it became evident that in the subsequent stages of the bill an attempt would be made to discover a formula by which only those conscientious objectors would be disfranchised who had refused every form of service to the State. The voting was 209 for the amendment and 170 against, a majority of only 39.

Sir George Younger, who moved the amendment, said the original conscientious objector was largely honest; now he is largely dishonest. To the no-conscription fellowship he attributed the manufacture of conscientious objectors on a large scale. He stated there were considerably over 4000 military prisoners who refused military service. Three thousand five hundred and forty of those in class A had been passed out to the Home Office Committee, which had put them to work of national importance of one kind or another. There were 126 who were not certified as conscientious objectors and he did not see how they were 37 who had said they would not fight in this war, but would fight in any war of their own choosing. There were 142 who were not conscientious objectors, but were political and socialists in their views. Six hundred and eleven absolutely and entirely refused all conditions. Many of these prisoners had been living in extremely comfortable conditions, and after their release they had in some cases been able to do much harm. They had now therefore an organized system for the manufacture of the conscientious objector and he did not see how they could stop it unless some different policy such as he proposed was adopted.

Sir C. Kitchin-Cooke responded. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then spoke in favor of the amendment. After justifying the Government's action in removing its whip, he said: "Nobody denies the right of the State to demand service in defending the life of the State as necessity arises. The life of the State is the first rule." A member interjected, "That is Prussianism." Mr. Law retorted, "It goes farther back than that! There is the Latin tag, the 'safety of the State' is the first rule of the State." "That," Lord Hugh Cecil interjected, "was a pagan saying." Mr. Bonar Law replied, "It is a pagan saying, but it is absolutely true. The safety of the State is the first rule for the man who is responsible for the Government."

Mr. Bonar Law had not the slightest doubt that it gave any encouragement to the absolutist or the scientific objectors movement they would create absolutists in numbers with which they could not possibly deal. In conclusion, he said he would prefer to make the exclusion from the vote effective only for a period of years and not perpetually. The debate then went over to the following day, when, after the speaker had ruled that there was no objection to sections of a community being incidentally disfranchised under an enfranchising bill, Lord Hugh Cecil entered a most vigorous protest against the proposal.

While admitting there was a seditious element among the so-called conscientious objectors, he held that there was another category of persons who took up the attitude they had because of the inherent right of every man to obey his own conscience, to obey the higher moral law which Christianity told them came before the law of the State. He contrasted the true conscientious objector with the best rebel. Even the best rebel wished to control not only his own action, but the government of the State. The conscientious objector claimed to manage only his own action. Moreover, the conscientious objector, unlike the rebel, appealed to a higher law altogether than the law of the State.

My right honorable friend (Mr. Bonar Law), Lord Hugh said, says the safety of the State is supreme, there is nothing beyond that. That is not a novel opinion. It is precisely the argument that the German Chancellor, von Bethmann-Hollweg, used in the famous speech in which he talked of the treaty safeguarding Belgium as a scrap of paper. Were they to be told now, he continued, in the language of Miss Cavell's murderers that the safety of the State was the supreme law? They must say, in fact, to the conscientious objector, we agree with you that there is a higher law than the law of the State, but judging you by that higher law you are in this or that fault.

Even on the sound basis of the

supremacy of the State, Lord Hugh said, he thought the amendment surprising. There were all those who escaped this amendment in Ireland simply because the Military Service Act had not been applied there. There were the whole body of Sinn Feiners, some of them moved by German money, who were all quite as disloyal to the State as conscientious objectors, but who were not to be deprived of the vote. The amendment would not disfranchise all those court-martialed for insubordination, for desertion, for military and civil crimes, including criminal vices of the worst and most atrocious kind. Nor would it deprive of the vote those sentenced by civil tribunals such as pickpockets, robbers and those concerned in fraud, acts of violence and offenses which could not be mentioned.

Lord Hugh then referred to the position of the Quakers, working at great risk with the ambulance units abroad. He went on to argue that in their government of other races they did not impose on those races what they foolishly and superstitiously believed to be wrong. They never required Muhammadans or Hindus to violate their own conscience. Therefore, they found that conscientious objectors were bound to obey their conscience, and while they thought them mistaken, they could not disqualify and punish people for being mistaken. If they did, they were back again on the old familiar ground of religious persecution.

In the course of an eloquent peroration in which he protested against the "barren and degrading faith" in the State, Lord Hugh said, "We are fighting, we sometimes say, for civilization. I would rather say that we are fighting that civilization may remain a Christian civilization, and certainly according to a Christian civilization it is wrong to force the conscience of the sincere."

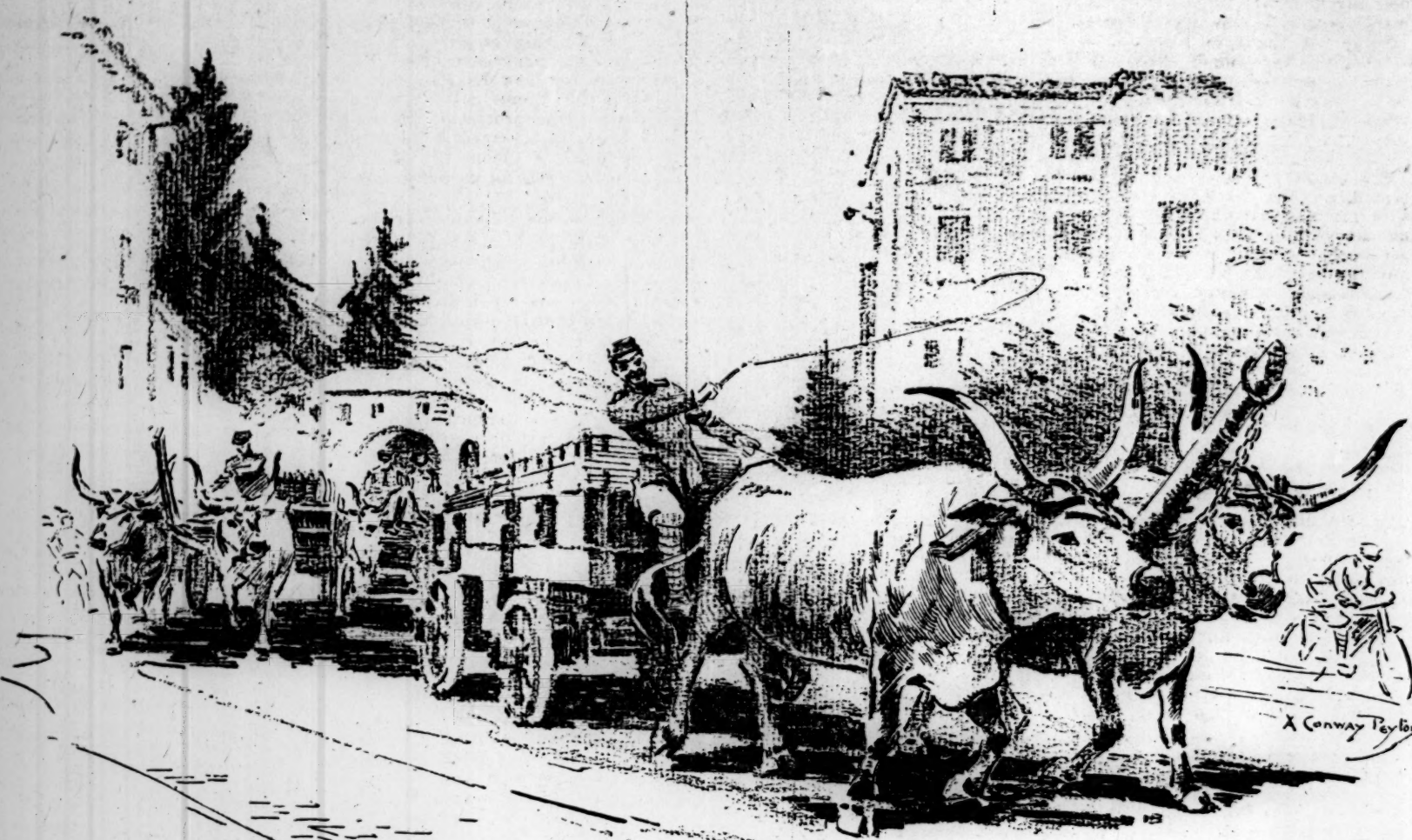
Of subsequent speakers Sir J. Compton Rickett contended that the State had certain rights. But the evolution of society he said is a divine movement of humanity and the State itself has its rights to decide and may be more right than the individual. "Render to Caesar the things that are Caesar's" is not a commission but an injunction as direct as that to "Render to God the things that are God's."

Sir Edward Parrott warned the House against the emotional impulse in legislation and in opposing the amendment said that the crux of the whole problem was that they had a Military Service Act in which there was a direct enactment by which a man might obtain a certificate of exemption from combatant service on the ground of conscientious objection. This amendment in the Boer War, he said, would have disfranchised the Prime Minister, and in earlier wars would have stigmatized Cobden and Bright and many another great man. The very privilege of that House had been built up by men who were martyrs for conscience's sake.

In conclusion, Mr. Chamberlain supported the amendment. Mr. Adamson speaking for the Labor Party warned the Government against turning a small portion of the community into a large portion, and Sir George Cave, Home Secretary, who is in charge of the bill, also opposed the amendment for the same fundamental reason as Sir Edward Parrott.

DALMATIAN CROATS JOIN ARMY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
SALONIKA, Greece.—Three hundred Dalmatian Croats have arrived at Salonika from Australia to join the Serbian army as volunteers. The oath was administered with great solemnity by the divisionary of the Serbian Royal Guard. The Serbian Royal Court was represented by Colonel Todorovic of the artillery. The commandant of the English troops was also present. In accordance with the request of the Crown Prince Alexander of Serbia, a luncheon was arranged in their honor. Afterward a national fête was held at which the Prince was present and addressed the volunteers. During the fête the band of the Royal Guard provided the music.



Italian military carts

SOME FACTS ABOUT THE LINE OF THE PIAVE

By The Christian Science Monitor special military correspondent

LONDON, England (Nov. 29).—During the past fortnight the Italians have succeeded in pulling their forces together and holding the line of the Piave against attacks from north and east. Whether they have yet had to withstand all the strength the enemy can bring against them in massed guns is doubtful, but the mere fact of their having resisted successfully must do much to restore the morale of the country. The greatest efforts of the enemy to break through have been from the north, and to secure a way there and be content with holding the Italians to the actual river front would appear to make to their greatest advantage and for the greatest difficulty to the Italians. It must be remembered that in speaking of the Piave line it is not the whole course of the river that is meant, but merely that portion of it which runs from the mountains across the Venetian plain, that is, the line of the river is held for about 50 miles from its mouth. From here the battle line runs across the mountains between the Piave and the Brenta, across the Brenta on to the Asiago plateau and on to the Val Lagarina and Lake Garda.

Between the Piave and the Brenta the high land drops quite abruptly to the plain, and it is near the edge of this drop the Italians have been pushed, where they are now clinging with all their strength. It is true that a successful advance across the Piave would take the defenders of this high land in the rear, but it would appear, and the Germans evidently think so, that to push through from the north would give them the plain which they can already see, roll up the defense on the river, taking it in the rear, and gain Venice. Down the course of the Piave and the Brenta run two main lines of railway, joining the enemy's lines of communication; the former runs through Belluno and Feltre to Treviso (where it joins the northern lateral railway from France through Turin) and on to Venice, the latter through Bassano, below which run two lines, joining the northern route from France. There are also good roads with lateral communications. The Brenta, for instance, has a good road on each bank, as well as the railway on the east bank.

Success to the Germans from the north, therefore, would bring them, with good means of transport, right across the main Italian communications. The Italians have been reinforced with men and guns from their own forces, and it would appear that the Allies are pushing now to hold the line to which the Italians are clinging. The moving up of actual fighting troops is perhaps the smallest part of

the business; it is the arranging of their supplies of every kind and bringing them up with the troops that is the greatest labor, and occupies time and transport of every kind.

Although Germany appears to have numbers of fresh men and fresh divisions to bring to the attack in Italy and to counter-attack in France and Flanders, her man-power is becoming exhausted. This is proved by the fact that class 1920 has been called up. That is to say, her shortage of men to renew her battalions is so great that boys of 17 have had to be called up. The 1920 class means those who reached the age of 20 on Jan. 1, or any time during that year. The French are calling up class 1918, i.e., Germany is two years to the bad in this respect.

WOMEN IN NAVAL SERVICE

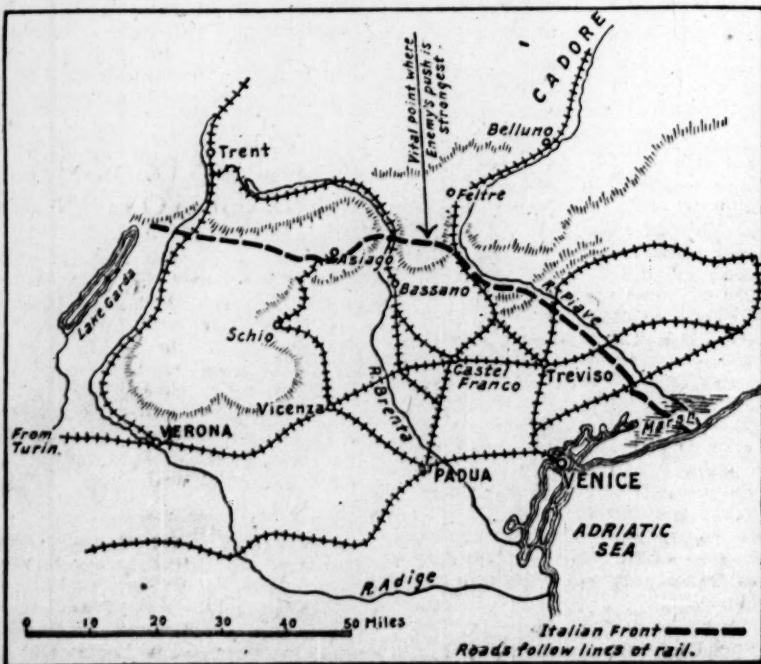
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—The Secretary of the Admiralty announces that the Admiralty have approved of the employment of women on various duties on shore hitherto performed by naval ratings, and have decided to establish a women's royal naval service for this purpose. The members of this service will wear a distinctive uniform, and the service will be confined to women employed on definite duties directly connected with the royal navy. It is not intended for the present to include those serving in the Admiralty departments or the royal dockyards or other civil establishments under the Admiralty. At the request of the board, Dame Katherine Furse, G. B. E., has accepted the position of director of the women's royal naval service and will be responsible, under the Second Sea Lord, for its administration and organization, including the control of the members when off duty and the care of their general welfare. A further announcement will be made shortly as to the mode of recruitment for the women's royal naval service, and as to the branches of it for which immediate entries are required, and no applications or inquiries should be made until this announcement has been issued.

ORDER ON EXPORT OF COAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England.—Coal exporters and others concerned are notified by the Coal Exports Committee that an order in council issued on Nov. 27 prohibits from Dec. 7 the export of coal to all British destinations abroad except under license, and that therefore firms wishing to ship coal to such destinations should apply on the proper forms (which can be obtained from the collectors of customs at the coal ports or from the War Trade Department, Coal Division, 3 Central Buildings, Westminster, S.W.) for the necessary licenses, in the same way as in the case of shipments to allied and neutral countries.



The Piave Line

Map illustrates account of the fighting on the Italian front

THE POSITION OF SANTIAGO ALBA

Former Spanish Finance Minister Repudiates Charge of Germanophilism

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain.—Among the many peculiar developments and transformations that Spanish politics are undergoing at the present time, there are few so interesting as the situation in which Señor Alba now finds himself. His words and dispositions are being watched with close attention by people of all parties. This man, who has "made good" in Spanish statesmanship to a much more considerable extent than the average person who has held ministerial office, and who is known as one of the most capable financial experts in Spain, a man who has no delusions about the real faults of his country and has shown himself in speeches, published essays and works to have imagination for grappling with the necessities of the time, was doing his best work in the last Liberal Government, of which the Count de Romanones was chief. It was then that he put forward a financial measure of which it was declared that for long years hence it would be known as the "Ley Alba." Subsequent circumstances have no doubt, to a considerable extent, altered the case, but Santiago Alba is still a strong force in the land.

At the time of the great Liberal split a few months ago, when the Liberal Democrats under Señor García Prieto, the present Premier, cut themselves loose from the recognized Liberal Party under the Count de Romanones, declared themselves independent, gave themselves a new program, and proclaimed that they and no others were the real Liberal Party, Señor Alba was generally credited with being one of the moving spirits in this rebellion, that, in fact, Señor Villanueva and he were supposed to have been chiefly responsible for the insurrection. It was, moreover, a matter of common report that the new combination was to no small extent tinged with Germanophilism, as the Romanones Liberalism most certainly was. If any injustice was done to Señor Alba at that time and since, he has hardly anyone else to blame but himself. As was recently made known, he has now cut himself adrift from his new chief, the reigning Premier, who, he declares, has failed in the obligations into which he entered when he was elected leader of the new party. Señor Alba states that he and his followers will go through the country and teach the people the truth; but in the existing state of things in Spain such a process as conducted by a dissenting section of the extremely vague, indefinite and undecided Democratic Liberal Party would be of little use to anybody or anything.

With the Government in danger, with the old parties discredited, the Left developing itself strongly every day and the Count de Romanones evidently, though cautiously, inclining in that direction, what is or may be the position of Santiago Alba? Just at the moment when everybody is asking that question and speculating upon various interesting replies to it, the old Finance Minister gives utterance to a statement of a most interesting and, as some would say, almost sensational character, in which he makes a resolute attempt to disprove the idea that he is in the least Germanophile, and to show that, in fact, he is in many respects quite in accord with the Count de Romanones. He says: "I affirm publicly that my rupture with the Count de Romanones was not to any extent due to divergences of view on the foreign policy of Spain. In this matter our antecedents are alike. At the beginning, both of us came out of the great Liberal Party of Moret, great friend of France and England. When the Count de Romanones was Premier and I was Minister of the Interior we arranged the visit of King Alfonso to Paris and that of M. Poincaré to Madrid, brilliantly termi-

nated by the conference of Cartagena. I hold as a precious remembrance of that occasion the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. During the entire progress of the war I have been and I remain the loyal defender of neutrality, as to which there is a clear and strong opinion in the country which does not permit of any doubt being entertained upon the subject. Everything in me being in harmony with this national opinion, which has been respected by all the governments which have succeeded each other, I have in no way departed from my old policy.

"I belong to the extreme left of the monarchical party, as to which it is enough to say that the whole of my education is entirely French and English; I preserve my friendships in the political, financial, literary and social circles of Paris and London, and those circles are as familiar to me as those of Madrid. As Minister of Finance I think I assisted toward the solution in a satisfactory manner of a thousand incidents that arose as the result of the present difficulties between France and Spain. These two nations were within a very little of being in complete financial accord when I had to abandon my office. This agreement would have had an excellent influence on the very important and delicate question of the foreign exchange. Nobody is more qualified than M. Sargent, the late deputy governor of the Bank of France, to speak of the negotiations that he conducted with me in a remarkable tact and competency, in conformity with the instructions of M. Joseph Thierry, then French Minister of Finance and now the Ambassador of the Republic in Madrid. In Spain no politician, no group, no party can or should pretend to be the sole depository of French sympathies. It is better to judge each according to its performances. If this is done, it is itself will suffice to do justice to me and to foil the intrigues that are on foot in certain circles, seared by the daily growing preponderance of the parties of the Left, which for a few months past have conducted an unworthy campaign against me. I know that the authors of these maneuvers wish to make me suspect among the government of friendly countries, but truth will always prevail."

The most general comment upon these remarks is that Señor Alba is trying to take the first steps toward feeling his way to open alliance with the Left.

GENERAL ANGELOTTI ADDRESSES OFFICERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy.—A meeting of an exceptional character has been held by General Angelotti, commandant of the army corps of Milan, and attended by the officers at present in Milan. These officers included all ranks and branches of service in the command, among them those on leave and some who came from the hospitals straight to the meeting, which took place in the great courtyard of the Brera, where General Angelotti, with the officers of higher rank, took up his position in front of the colonnade on the right hand of the court. He addressed the officers present on the demands made upon them at all times and under all circumstances by the exigencies of the present time, even though they might be far from the scene of action, speaking with great frankness and seriousness. He directed the officers to remember the full gravity of the hour through which the country was passing and said that their conduct should show a corresponding seriousness and austerity. Another duty incumbent upon officers of all grades, General Angelotti pointed out, was concerned with the dissemination of news. The keen desire for news and for details led people to wish to know too much and to tell too much, and news heedlessly disseminated, whether it were good or bad, had inevitably a disturbing effect and had results on the public feeling which ought always to remain calm.

On this point officers should show the most scrupulous reserve, and when they spoke on such matters they should express that which must now be the thought and the conviction of all Italians: the will to, and the confidence in, victory. The officers, themselves the artificers of victory, should take this confidence in victory everywhere with them, in their families, among their friends, and wherever they went. From such a propaganda of confidence carried on by the officers, and not from a dangerous chatter, accompanied by moral conduct of a high order, would come strength, discipline, and unity, and the country would be one with the army in one unflinching purpose—victory.



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NEW YORK WAITS FOR LEGISLATURE

Ratification of Prohibition Amendment Expected—Anti-Saloon League Plans a "Concerted Discussion"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The New York State Anti-Saloon League recently issued an announcement that its campaign for a state prohibition amendment for New York had been automatically suspended; at least until after the ratification of the national amendment by the Legislature. The league also announced that it will oppose any attempt to push it now, because it would tend to confuse the issue and might be used as an excuse by members of the Legislature for voting against ratification. Any effort for purely state action will be focused upon the proposed emergency war prohibition statute.

"To set at rest the conflicting reports," says the announcement issued by William H. Anderson, state superintendent, "the Anti-Saloon League announces that there will be a vigorous campaign to secure ratification of the national prohibition amendment by the Legislature of 1918. Speaker Sweet has expressed the opinion that the assembly will vote favorably, and a canvass of the Senate indicates that it will probably pass the Senate. If not locked up in committee by Majority Leader Brown. The men who are in favor of it ought to have a chance to go on record. The men who claim that their districts do not want it cannot be hurt by a record if they are telling the truth, and the men who are trying to dodge and protect the liquor traffic against the wishes of their constituents are not entitled to any consideration."

"The Anti-Saloon League has not asked, and will not ask, Governor Whitman to recommend the ratification of the national amendment as a part of his annual message. The Governor has publicly declared that he is personally in favor of it. The people have a remedy by bringing pressure to bear upon their representatives in the Legislature. They have no right to expect the Governor to assume any burden in putting this thing through until they have made their wants known, either by electing a Legislature on this issue, or by an unmistakable popular demand for immediate action in view of the fact that the question has become an issue since the Legislature was elected."

At the same time another statement was issued by the league announcing the completion of its plan for a "concerted discussion" on Sunday, Jan. 27, throughout the State of New York, when every pastor will bring to the attention of his congregation the issues involved in the fight for prohibition. Pastors will also attempt to marshal public sentiment to force through the Emergency War Prohibition by statutory enactment in New York and also the ratification of the Federal Prohibition Amendment.



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GERMANS MOVING
TROOPS TO WEST

General Maurice, of British War Office, Admits This, but Thinks They Have Not Yet a Superiority in Numbers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau
LONDON, England (Wednesday)—

General Maurice, in an interview at the War Office today, gave a résumé of the position on the various battlefronts, as at the end of 1917.

German action in recent weeks had been characterized by raids on a small scale, most of which had been entirely unsuccessful, Cambrai being the most considerable effort of this nature. The object, General Maurice said, has been to seize Welsh Ridge, to repeat the German program of Nov. 30, so that command over the British supply lines, from the dominating position of this ridge, might be gained.

The whole venture had ended in almost a complete failure. Only on a few hundred yards of front line trenches had any success been gained, on one flank, where the result to the Germans was indecisive, so that the operation from a British point of view must be considered satisfactory.

These recent German attacks, General Maurice said, exemplified the change in strength which had occurred in German effectiveness recently, but the movements of troops from the East to the West had not been on anything like the considerable scale which certain reports had attributed to them. The German means of transportation at this season had to meet greater demands than at any other period, and also greater difficulties with frozen waterways, increased coal requirements, and heavier industrial and civilian demands. Nevertheless, General Maurice inferred that the German western front was receiving a steady stream of reinforcements, but this had by no means as yet put the Germans in superior numbers there.

General Maurice indicated that the western trend of enemy reinforcements would probably continue, and lead to German attacks on a more considerable scale than heretofore. While, however, expressing confidence in the ability of the western Allies to repulse any German offensive, he said the policy of soldiers was to allow for giving ground and losing some men and guns if the Germans undertook an offensive on a grand scale. General Maurice, however, emphasized Great Britain's ability to exact a far heavier toll, if attacked, than had Germany when the British were attacking.

The position now, on the western front, was that the Germans were dominated by the British at nearly all points on the front, in contradistinction to the position of a year ago, but the Germans had fallen back on positions carefully prepared during three years, while the British were in occupation of comparatively new ground.

General Maurice said that 73,131 prisoners had been captured on the western front, with 531 guns, of which 149 were heavy and 382 field pieces, 648 trench mortars and 2639 machine guns.

The position of the Italian front, General Maurice said, was greatly improved as the result of both time and the stubborn and admirable defense of the Italians, who had inflicted very heavy losses on the Austrians. The French, by their successful recent attack, had also improved their mountain positions, and, best of all, snow had now fallen heavily, making an offensive from the mountains remote. The Italians had thus been able to strike successfully on the Piave, at the Zenson bend.

As to Palestine, General Maurice related how the enemy troops, brought from Europe to form an offensive thrust for the recovery of Baghdad, had been diverted to the Palestine front and in the past few days had been attacking General Allenby's positions east of Jerusalem.

General Maurice described General Allenby's masterly defense and subsequent brilliant attack whereby his efficient handling of his troops had checked the Turks, and following up on the enemy's right, had driven back their line 11 miles north of Jerusalem. General Maurice described how the hills of Judea were notoriously difficult for campaigning, and, owing to weather conditions also, a large forward movement in the near future seemed unlikely.

PROF. W. Z. RIPLEY
IS NOT CONFIRMED

At a meeting of the Governor's Council today seven members voted against the confirmation of the appointment by Governor McCall of Prof. William Z. Ripley as a member of the minimum wage commission. Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor, and Councilor Buckley voted in favor of the appointment.

In voting against the nomination Channing Smith said that he appreciated the important role of educator but believed that "theory and practicality cannot travel the same road without collision and inefficiency."

Following the announcement of the vote Frederick H. Tarr, Charles H. Wright and James C. Harris, councilors, issued a statement in which they stated that although they believed Professor Ripley to be qualified for the nomination yet they considered that the opposition to his appointment voiced by manufacturers throughout Massachusetts would greatly impair the efficiency of the work of the commission.

Protests against the appointment of Professor Ripley were heard Wednesday afternoon by the Executive Council, but no definite action was taken. Governor McCall presided.

at the hearing, and remarks were made both in favor of and against Professor Ripley.

Professor Ripley was called upon to answer questions by several members of the council, and when asked if he had sought the position, Governor McCall answered for him, stating that he had called Professor Ripley on the telephone and had offered him the berth, which he had at first refused, but later agreed to accept.

When asked if he believed that no wage is better than a low wage, Professor Ripley replied that in his opinion it is better for society to bear the entire burden of supporting such workers and know it, rather than to bear a part of the burden and not realize it.

LIVESTOCK MARKET
TO BE STABILIZED

Steps Taken by the Government Are Expected to Prevent Unnecessary Loss to Farmers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Steps taken by the Government to stabilize livestock shipments to Chicago are likely to be received with gratitude by farmers shipping to these yards over a wide territory. The urgent need for some means of preventing large receipts with attendant declining prices was brought out in hearings before the judicial committee of Congress in 1916, when livestock men were asking for a federal investigation of the beef industry.

During the past summer the bureau of markets in the Department of Agriculture worked out a daily report of destinations of livestock loaded for all the principal markets. The purpose of this was to give the shipper some light on what was on the way, so that he could govern himself accordingly, instead of shipping in utter ignorance of what other farmers were doing, a lack of system which resulted at times in great runs, breaking prices and discouraging farmers. It took a great deal of work on the part of the Government and division superintendents to develop the reporting of livestock destinations.

This last move taken goes a step farther in distributing livestock receipts equably over the week. The plan, as mapped out for Chicago as the center, fixes three zones, the first inclusive of 300 miles of Chicago, the second beyond 300 miles and up to the 36-hour limit for shipments of livestock, the third zone all territory beyond the second. In the first zone, livestock will be received to reach Chicago only on Tuesday, Thursday, Friday or Saturday; within the second to reach the Chicago market only Monday, Wednesday, Friday or Saturday; third zone, shipments can be made at any time to reach here on any day.

ASSOCIATION SEEKS
BETTER CAR SERVICE

Relief of congestion at Dudley Street station, a sufficient number of guards in tunnel stations and speedy closing of car doors, were directions given the committee on transportation of the United Improvement Association, when it was directed by the association at its meeting at Boston City Club Wednesday night to appear before the Massachusetts Public Service Commission. John E. Macy, president, presided.

It was determined by some 30 members present to reintroduce into the Legislature a revised bill providing for the use of asphalt shingles, and for a commission of three members to survey their construction. A protest was made against any increase in the price of gas or electricity by public service corporations without authority from the Gas and Electric Light Commission. The legal and legislative committee was instructed to draft recommendations to the Legislature providing for a partial restoration of surface car traffic on Washington and Summer streets during business hours.

A resolution was adopted by the association, which represents some 26 affiliated organizations of some 5000 members, calling upon the proper authorities to prohibit any individual, society or organization of any kind, including representatives of capital and labor, from interfering in any way with the "regular carrying on of any business that is assisting or is in any way a part of the prosecution of the war."

VETERANS OF LIGHT BATTERY

Veterans of the eleventh Massachusetts light battery of the Civil War, held a dinner Wednesday commemorating the fifty-fifth anniversary of the battery's muster into service. Discussion of the war of today in the light of experiences during the Civil War took up most of the evening. John E. Hayes was elected president of the organization and the other officers are: vice-president, Frank D. Chant; secretary, T. A. Plimpton; and treasurer, Charles O. Pratt.

AUTOS MUST BE LIGHTED

According to the full bench of the Massachusetts Supreme Judicial Court, to leave an automobile standing on the side of a street at night without lights burning, even though the power may be shut off, is in violation of the law. This finding was made Wednesday in overruling the exceptions of James E. Henry, found guilty of "operating" an automobile without lights in Malden.

GENERAL SCOTT TAKES COMMAND

CAMP DIX, Wrightstown, N. J.—Maj.-Gen. Hugh L. Scott, former chief of staff of the United States Army, who returned recently from the battlefronts of Europe, arrived at Camp Dix on Wednesday and immediately took command of the seventy-eighth division, national army, relieving Brig.-Gen. J. F. Dean.

BARON SAKATANI
SPEAKS ON WAR

Former Minister of Finance in Japan Gives His Views on United States and War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
NEW YORK, N. Y.—There have been few public men of Japan who have been more prominent in recent years in the Japan Peace Society, and other movements making for non-militaristic civilization, than Baron Sakatani.

When the writer was in Japan, Baron Sakatani was the Mayor of Tokyo and closely allied with Marquis S. Okuma in the Japan Peace Society. In an interview with this prominent Japanese, he revealed intense interest with the United States, especially with the national desire to maintain a world peace.

In a recent communication, Baron Sakatani has expressed views regarding America's entrance into the war that are significant, not only of the views of a prominent peace advocate, but of many of the most thoughtful leaders in Japan.

Japanese opinion relative to the war is well outlined and summarized in Baron Sakatani's words as follows:

"What will America's entry into the war mean to the interests of the Allies? This question, especially that part bearing on the Far East, is of vital interest to us Japanese. The spectacle of America availing herself to fight the common enemy has caused much speculation as to its meaning for the future. Opinions in Japan vary so greatly that it is impossible to discover the prevailing thought."

"It is not surprising if some people fear that this great military preparedness may some day be turned against Japan. Others point out that America wished to become an ally of England so that they could together handle the Chinese question, suppressing Japan's influence in that country. Therefore it is necessary for us to prepare to check this. So the arguments run. 'But, Americans are most sincere and their common sense is evidenced in their history, thought and religion. It follows that America will not only keep out of the troubles indicated in these arguments, but that she will reduce her armaments as soon as the war is over and stand, as ever, for humanity and peace. Japan and America, acting together, will endeavor to solve the Chinese problem without conflict of interests.'"

"For the present, I earnestly desire that we should consider the question calmly and impartially so that we may not be led astray. President Wilson, a level-headed pacifist, entered this war with a great desire to bring permanent peace to the world. It is impossible to think that such a man would take the method of arms to deal with Oriental problems after the war. He will always be a defender of world peace."

"In America, there are two lines of opposing thought. We find those who believe in local government opposed to those who advocate a strong central government; agriculturists against manufacturers; free traders versus protectionists; pacifists opposing militarists, and so forth. The one is the spirit of the present Democratic Party and the other that of the Republicans. Wilson and Bryan represent the former and Lodge and Roosevelt the latter."

"The American people are naturally peace loving and patient, not plunging into war with all its shedding of innocent blood unless it is unavoidable. So when the presidential election took place last November, it was Wilson and the Democratic party that won because the people feared Hughes would lead them into the European chaos, while Wilson would keep them out of it if possible."

"So it was undoubtedly an unavoidable step when Wilson declared war against Germany, after being elected on peace grounds. It was then necessary to appropriate vast sums for military expansion and enter fully into war preparations, including the selective draft. The United States entered the war as a defender of humanity as well as for national protection. They could no longer stand as idle on-lookers when human rights were being trampled on."

"England entered the war for the same reason. France, in spite of her restricted resources, has been bravely fighting for the sake of humanity, justice and civilization. In fact all lovers of justice, who enjoy its benefits and desire its development, must stand against Germany. Those who stand for liberty must rise in righteous indignation against German militarism. How much more, then, must America, the champion of justice and freedom, join in this struggle. America must stand firm to fight to the finish after having made sure of the righteousness of the cause."

"America has many close connections with Germany, not the least of which is her 10,000,000 German-Americans, and the two countries have many other common interests. This shows that America does not regard the German people or their customs with hostility. The fight is against German militarism, which has been so violently trying to impose itself upon the world. President Wilson has often given voice to this thought."

"Thus there will not be hatred at the close of the war, but a desire to form a peace that will last. The same spirit that made America enter the war will make her desire to reduce her armaments at the close of the war."

These words are the more potent and significant since they were spoken to the Japanese themselves, and not addressed to the American public.

FOOD EXEMPTION
RULE EXTENDED

MEXICO CITY, D. F.—The acting secretary of the Mexican Treasury has issued a circular announcing that in

view of the fact that the causes still prevail which gave rise to the executive order temporarily exempting articles of food of the first necessity from the payment of import customs duties, which action was adopted for the benefit of the poorer classes of the country, an extension to the exemption rule lasting up to June 30, 1918, has been decreed by the President. The articles benefiting by this decree include compound lard, hog lard, rice, potatoes, maize, wheat, barley, Spanish peas, lentils, beans, chick peas, bean pulse, sugar, flour and sage.

U-BOAT SITUATION
PRONOUNCED GOOD

High British Naval Authority Indicates That Many Submarines Have Been Sunk

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Wednesday)—In an interview with a high naval authority, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that while tonight's Admiralty statement of the British shipping losses would show an increase in the number of British ships sunk by U-boats, it did not mean there had been any slackening in the British counter-efforts, or change in the general situation. The Christian Science Monitor's informant described it as the fortunes of war.

On the other hand, the number of German submarines sunk in the last three months was emphatically described as good. Also the time was approaching when the preparations for more effective and intensified methods of dealing with the submarine menace would begin to operate. They had a big organization under way, and were confident of success.

It was stated also that some 967 mine-sweeping trawlers were employed in the waters around the British Isles alone, and over 2000 square miles of sea were swept daily. In 1917, 4615 mines were swept up and the total number of mines was \$900. The personnel of this mine-sweeping squadron was between 15,000 and 20,000 men.

Referring to the question of peace talk, the informant said that it was to be deprecated, since the one thing that Germany desired was peace by arrangement. The Christian Science Monitor's informant further explained that the Kaiser had planned a different war, intending to knock out France and Russia and then be free to deal with Great Britain and America.

Toward the end of 1915, Germany saw that her scheme had failed. It was then that the peace idea was started, and since then Germany had made every effort to obtain peace by agreement.

Eighteen Big British Ships Lost

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—During the week ending Dec. 29, shipping arrivals at British ports totaled 2111 vessels, departures 2074. Eighteen big ships were sunk, one of which was during the week ending Dec. 22, and one in November. Three small vessels and one fishing vessel were sunk, while eight ships, which includes two in the week ending Dec. 15, and one of Dec. 22, were unsuccessfully attacked.

Figures compiled from British Admiralty statements show the result of 45 weeks of unrestricted German submarine activities against British shipping, exclusive of fishing craft, to be as follows:

Week ending	Arrivals	Vessels	% Beat off
Feb. 25.....	4,541	21	46
March 4.....	5,095	22	45
March 11.....	3,944	17	43
March 18.....	5,082	24	47
March 25.....	4,747	25	52
April 1.....	4,520	31	66
April 8.....	4,773	19	40
April 15.....	4,710	28	69
April 22.....	5,205	35	106
April 29.....	5,406	36	94
May 6.....	4,871	46	94
May 13.....	5,120	23	45
May 20.....	5,422	27	49
May 27.....	5,487	19	34
June 3.....	5,825	18	34
June 10.....	5,589	32	57
June 17.....	5,890	22	51
June 24.....	5,799	28	48
July 1.....	5,591	29	36
July 8.....	5,896	17	39
July 15.....	5,748	19	31
July 22.....	5,582	24	43
July 29.....	5,523	21	38
Aug. 5.....	5,469	23	42
Aug. 12.....	5,442	16	29
Aug. 19.....	5,602	18	32
Aug. 26.....	5,309	23	43
Sept. 2.....	5,816	23	47
Sept. 9.....	5,612	18	37
Sept. 16.....	5,432	28	51
Sept. 23.....	5,466	15	27
Sept. 30.....	5,422	13	24
Oct. 7.....	5,151	16	31
Oct. 14.....	4,218	18	42
Oct. 21.....	5,337	25	47
Oct. 28.....	4,606	18	39
Nov. 4.....	4,432	12	25
Nov. 11.....	4,432	6	13
Nov. 18.....	4,994	17	34
Nov. 24.....	4,180	21	50
Dec. 1.....	4,307	17	39
Dec. 8.....	4,810	21	43
Dec. 15.....	4,960	17	34
Dec. 22.....	4,771	12	25
Dec. 29.....	4,185	21	52

France Takes Over All Ships

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday)—By official decree all French merchant ships are placed under the direct orders of the State, and M. Lemery, Undersecretary of State for the Merchant Marine, will centralize and regulate the use of all the allied and neutral merchant ships at the disposal of the French Government.

Italy Loses Two Vessels

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—Four hundred and eighty-five vessels arrived and departed from Italian ports during the past week. One steamer over 1500 tons, and one sailing vessel under 100 tons, were sunk. Two vessels were unsuccessfully attacked.

APPOINTMENTS FOR
NEW TRAINING CAMP

Brig.-Gen. Weigel Gives Out Names of 524 Enlisted Men Who Have Been Chosen to Take Course at Camp Devens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAMP DEVENS, Ayer, Mass.—Brig.-Gen. William Weigel has announced the names of 524 soldiers, most of them selected men, who have been chosen to attend the officers' training camp which opens here on Monday. In addition to the men from this division there are 33 enlisted men in the cantonment selected and credited to several of the New England colleges, including Yale, New Hampshire State College, the University of Vermont, Norwich University, Bowdoin College, Williams, and the University of Maine. The total registration of the camp will be 734 men, a large percentage being non-commissioned officers who will maintain their ratings while attending the school, receiving the same pay as at present. Men who fail to secure commissions at the end of the school will be taken back into their present berths.

The depot brigade furnished the largest number of men, 104 registering, while 53 came from the Boston regiment, with 64 from the Old Colony regiment, the three hundred and second infantry. The Connecticut regiment furnished 38 men, 25 were from the three hundred and first artillery, and 25 from the three hundred and first engineers.

Lieut.-Col. Moore N. Falls will direct the school, with Capt. John Sidorowicz, for 20 years in the regular army, as adjutant. Officers who will give artillery instruction are Capt. William Gammel, Capt. J. H. Harwood, Lieut. A. D. Barney, and Lieut. A. H. Boardman, most of whom were instructors at the second Plattsburg training camp.

Headquarters for the faculty are in the old depot brigade guardhouse, which has been renovated and equipped with everything necessary to the comfort of the men. All soldiers taking the course will wear the red, white and blue hatcord of the officers' school, and they will report on Saturday, preparatory to the opening of the course on Monday.

All the latest instruction in officers' training will be embodied in the course, as Colonel Falls was for some time in France as an observer under leading military officials.

Prof. R. B. Perry of Harvard College introduced the system by which the selections were made, and each application was carefully examined by three officers of the cantonment, Lieut.-Col. Edward Croft, director of division schools, Lieut.-Col. G. W. Stuart of the three hundred and third infantry, and Lieut.-Col. P. W. Arnold of the three hundred and first infantry.

B. U. War Training

Brig.-Gen. Johnston Approves Plan of Officials of Institution

At a conference held yesterday with officials of Boston University, Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commanding the northeastern department, gave his official sanction to the proposed plan of converting the college into a war training school. The university proposes to organize a regiment similar to the Harvard regiment, and also to provide a course for young women which will fit them for war usefulness. The university has an enrollment of 3500 students, and the privilege of detailing officers and men for free instruction in any of its departments has been tendered the Government.

LOYALTY WINS
IN WISCONSIN

Louis A. Fons, Supported by Republicans and Democrats, Defeats Socialist for Senate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The single loyalty plan candidate plan won over socialism in the eighth state senatorial district, where an election was held on Wednesday to name a senator to fill the vacancy caused by expulsion from the State Senate of Frank Raguse, Socialist, for disloyal remarks.

Louis A. Fons, around whom rallied both Republicans and Democrats, defeated E. T. Nelms, Socialist, by 237 votes, according to unofficial returns.

The fight was squarely on the loyalty issue, Nelms asserting that he stood on the St. Louis anti-war platform. He was supported by Victor Berger, the Wisconsin Socialist leader, who helped to frame that platform. Fons, on the other hand, stood for support for America in the war.

The victory of the loyalty forces is hailed as significant and it is believed that it will prove a big boost for fusion plans in the State. The eighth district is composed of workmen employed in a chain of factories located in the river valley here. The closeness of the victory shows that had not the Democratic candidate withdrawn, so that all loyal men would center on Fons, the Socialist would have won in a three-cornered fight. It is said that the Socialist candidate was supported by many La Follette followers.

Mr. Fons has wired Senator La Follette as follows: "I have repudiated you and condemned your un-American attitude and the people of the Eighth district endorsed my action. I congratulate the American citizens of the district."

Mr. Fons received 4169 votes and Mr. Nelms 3932.

FIRES WATCHED FOR
PRO-GERMAN EFFORTS

Officials who are closely watching for pro-German activities in the United States get new evidence daily. Among the latest events that are being observed to determine whether they give any ground for suspicion are the following:

Discovery of a stick of dynamite imbedded in a carload of salt being unloaded at Gloucester for the fish industry has led to an investigation by United States secret service agents. A workman found the dynamite under representations of a skull and crossbones drawn on the car above the explosive. An investigation is being conducted in New York, also, where the salt came from.

MUNICIPAL ECONOMY URGED

A policy of economy in administering municipal affairs during the war is urged in a letter sent out to the mayors of cities in Massachusetts by Col. William A. Gaston, chairman of the committee on war efficiency of the Public Safety Committee. Colonel Gaston asks the mayors-elect to embody in their inaugural addresses reference to financial conditions arising from the war. He urges a conservative policy to be followed in the issuance of municipal bonds for at least a year and adds that a higher rate of interest will have to be paid.



Maintaining the Utmost Cleanliness

FOUR thousand workers are employed and three hundred and eighty-three yards maintained by the Pullman Company throughout the country for the cleaning of cars.

At the end of every trip all seats and cushions are unlimbered, and every cranny is vacuum cleaned. Mattresses, blankets and pillows are hung in the open air and sunlight.

Water coolers are sterilized with steam; the washrooms are thoroughly cleaned.

At frequent intervals carpets are removed and renovated and the monolithic floor thoroughly

scrubbed; the walls and ceilings are washed with soap and water. The polished steel interior of a Pullman is easily kept clean. This gives our employees an additional incentive to keep it so.

The laundering of bed linen and blankets is done according to the most exacting standards; the smallest permanent stain or scorching causes them to be discarded. Mattresses, pillows and all upholstery are frequently emptied and renovated.

There is probably no public place where cleanliness is more vigilantly maintained than in the Pullman car.

THE PULLMAN COMPANY

Chicago

LAWYER ADMITS TAKING OF FEES

Legal Advisory Board Has W. A. Korythowski Before It on Charges Made by Joseph Durbas, Who Was Drafted

Joseph Durbas, residing at 210 Silver Street, South Boston, has made complaint at the Legal Advisory Board headquarters in the Old South Church against W. A. Korythowski, a lawyer with offices at Room 10, at 256 Hanover Street, alleging that Korythowski charged him a fee of \$20 for aid in filling out his questionnaire. Korythowski also agreed to do his best to keep the complainant out of military service, and for this service he received a fee of \$10, but gave Durbas no receipt for the money.

When summoned before members of the board at headquarters, Korythowski finally admitted the charge, and also stated that he had collected sums varying from \$5 to \$10 for similar efforts in behalf of about 20 other men who had applied to him for legal services. He offered to return to Mr. Durbas the money which the latter had paid him and this was done in the presence of several lawyers of the board. The case has been reported to the Boston Bar Association.

About 800 questionnaires are being handled daily by the board, and registrants from all parts of Boston are seeking assistance in filling out their blanks. Many Italians, Greeks and Jews are claiming exemption on the grounds of being aliens, this being especially apparent in the more congested sections of the city. Those who live in the outlying districts and who come in contact with American life are showing an entirely different attitude and seem willing to do their part.

Many lawyers of foreign extraction are proving of great value as interpreters, and the work is going along at a good rate.

Registrants are urged to make application for any assistance they may desire from their local boards so far as possible, as the legal advisory headquarters are congested, while local boards can easily handle all applications made to them.

A special form for the use of registrants who are now in overseas service has been prepared by the legal advisory board.

Aviators Are Needed

Lieut. Watson Says Men Accepted Will Be Enlisted at Once

Fliers and balloon pilots are in special demand by the aviation section of the signal corps, and today Lieut. Lester Watson, chief aeronautical officer at northeastern headquarters said that candidates for these positions who are within the draft age will be examined, and if found satisfactory, will at once be enlisted in the signal enlisted reserve corps. The qualities of a high school education are essential, and college men are very much desired.

After enlistment candidates will be sent to a ground school for preliminary training for a period of two months. If they then satisfactorily complete the course, they will be forwarded to a flying school, and later assigned to a squadron and commissioned as second lieutenants, with probable overseas service. Candidates are paid \$100 monthly while in training, plus 60 cents per day commutation of rations.

There is also urgent need of men for the non-flying section, and candidates must be between 21 and 45, and capable of active field service. If a man is sufficiently qualified, he will be recommended for a commission outright, otherwise he will be sent to the signal corps training school for non-fliers for an eight weeks' course. Engineer graduates are also in demand, and if properly qualified may be accepted for non-flying positions even if within the draft age.

Lieut. Michael J. Moore of the War Risk Insurance Department announced today that the paying of allotments to dependents of enlisted men has been commenced, and many Massachusetts dependents have already received their specified sums of money, payable from Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Robert H. Milne is passing judgment on a large number of pigeons submitted to the northeastern department for overseas service, and already several shipments of birds have been made from this vicinity.

ROAD THROUGH OZARK FOREST AUTHORIZED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—Authorization by the Government for the building of a road through the Ozark National Forest assures the completion of a highway connecting Seligman, Mo., with Little Rock, according to members of the State Highway Department.

The proposed government road is to be 21 miles long and will form part of the longer highway 150 miles in length. Already three improvement districts along the route have let contracts for their portions of the highway and other districts are in process of organization.

ICE CREAM MAKERS' SUGAR CONSERVATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—The Texas Ice Cream Manufacturers Association, meeting in Dallas recently, voted to affiliate with the national association, and also took steps to standardize ice cream manufacture in Texas. The association voted, moreover, to stand

behind the Administration in its work of conservation, and adopted a plan that it is claimed will effect a saving of one-third of the sugar used in the manufacture of ice cream in this State.

The committee on sugar conservation offered a recommendation that a standard of one pound of sugar to one liquid gallon of milk and cream be adopted in the manufacture of ice cream, and the recommendation was unanimously adopted. The standard of one pound to the gallon of milk is, it is stated, one-third less than the average amount of sugar per gallon used heretofore.

RAILWAY PUBLIC OWNERSHIP SEEN

Commissioner Aitchison Tells Senate Committee That Such a Condition Is Inevitable—Big Loss in Net Income Is Forecast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—"Government ownership of the railroads is inevitable." This statement was made by Commissioner Aitchison, testifying on Wednesday before the Senate Committee on Interstate Commerce. Commissioner Aitchison declared that this is his belief, although he is personally opposed to a scheme of this kind. "After hearing the views of state commissioners on this question," said the commissioner, "I am convinced that national ownership of the roads is bound to come."

As estimated by Commissioner Aitchison, the net income of the railroads of the country, as a whole, in 1917 will be between \$50,000,000 and \$60,000,000 less than it was in the calendar year 1916. That means an income of between \$55,000,000 and \$65,000,000. The net income for 1916 was \$645,846,424. The income will be in the figures mentioned if the last three months of 1917 were as bad, in proportion, as the first nine. Inasmuch as the first nine included January, February and March, the poorest known since the panic days of 1907, the chances are that 1917 will be not much leaner than the fattest year that is, 1916, was.

Of the prospective falling off in the net income, taxes account for about \$35,000,000, or more than half the maximum estimate of the shrinkage. The tax estimates as to most roads include the estimated excess profits taxes, so the prospective loss, due to increased prices, will be about \$25,000,000. These figures Mr. Aitchison made up from monthly returns of the carriers. He did not volunteer the estimates, but made them in answer on insistence by Senator Cummins and questions along the same line by Senators Poindexter, Watson and La Follette.

HELP TO HARVEST ICE SOUGHT

An appeal for help to harvest the large ice crop in Massachusetts's ponds has been issued by the Massachusetts Ice Dealers Association, which calls attention to the fact that men doing such work are aiding in conserving the fuel supply as the larger the amount of natural ice cut now, the less artificial ice will have to be manufactured next summer.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE NATIONAL NEED

Illinois Association President Holds That Passage of Federal Amendment Involves Idea Behind World Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The new needs of the United States, engaging in the war, bring fresh force for the passage of the national suffrage amendment, Mrs. Grace Wilbur Trout, president of the Illinois Equal Suffrage Association, points out in a signed statement for The Christian Science Monitor. The Illinois delegation is expected to be solid for the amendment. Mrs. Trout says:

"We are today facing a world crisis. If we talk democracy, fight for democracy, then certainly to be consistent we must live democracy. The passage of the federal suffrage amendment is not merely an equal suffrage question. It is a question involving a fundamental idea for which a world today is fighting."

"We have in this country three times as many native-born women as we have foreign-born men and women put together. Certainly at this critical time the patriotic men of America need standing back of them these free, native-born patriots of America. With thousands of men being called out of the ranks of civil life into the army and navy, with thousands and thousands of them being sent to foreign shores, who is going to safeguard this country against the anarchism, the treachery, the unrest and the discontent that always follow in the wake of war? Men who are left at home are going to have double burdens to carry. These men need standing back of them, with full political strength, the women of their households."

"The vote is as effective a weapon as a gun with which to fight for the Government. Now is the psychological time to pass the federal amendment. If we as a nation are going to live and become the hope of humanity, we must become a real democracy in spirit and in truth—a democracy representing all of our people, women as well as men. "We talk conservation in this country. Let us conserve the woman power of the nation. Truth strips the mask from hypocrisy and shows us things as they are. It is impossible to build without a foundation. Can we honestly expect that success, that we so earnestly desire, for our troops at the front, for our own brave men who are fighting and making the last great sacrifice that the world may be made safe for democracy, if we fail to stand for the same basic idea here at home?"

"The men in Congress today have the greatest opportunity ever offered to men in the history of our country, the opportunity to pass the federal suffrage amendment, and make this nation what it has always pretended to be, but never has been—a real democracy. Men in voting for the federal amendment are building up a constituency among the women, bound to them forever by indissoluble chains of gratitude. Statesmen who confer liberty upon humanity are never forgotten."

"We believe that the Congressmen

in Washington will see the vision and, uniting, will pass the federal suffrage amendment, and by so doing help win the present war, for this nation needs its full man power united with its full woman power in this hour of its great trial. GRACE WILBUR TROUT."

SUFFRAGE LEADERS TO HAVE HEARING

House Committee Begins Consideration of Federal Amendment—Arguments to Be Directed at the Outset to Opposition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The House Committee on Woman Suffrage, of which Representative Raker of California is chairman, will hold today the first of a series of hearings on the federal woman suffrage amendment. This entire hearing will be given to the National American Woman Suffrage Association, of which Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt is president.

The hearing will be conducted for the suffragists by Mrs. Maude Wood Park, congressional chairman of the national association, and the speakers will be as follows: Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, honorary president of the National American Woman Suffrage Association and chairman of the woman's committee of the Council of National Defense, who will answer the charge that the suffrage movement is "pro-German, pacifist and socialist." Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt, president of the association, will reply to Representative Webb of North Carolina, on the basis of his own speech against the states rights argument as applied to prohibition. Mrs. Travers Whitney of New York, state congressional chairman for the national association, will reply to Mrs. James W. Wadsworth, president of the Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Mrs. Guilford Dudley of Nashville, Tenn., president of the Tennessee Equal Suffrage Association and member of the executive board of the national association, will tell why southern women want suffrage by federal amendment. Mrs. Henry Ware Allen of Wichita, Kan., where women vote, will tell why the enfranchised women want Congress to pass the federal woman suffrage amendment.

"The vote is as effective a weapon as a gun with which to fight for the Government. Now is the psychological time to pass the federal amendment. If we as a nation are going to live and become the hope of humanity, we must become a real democracy in spirit and in truth—a democracy representing all of our people, women as well as men. "We talk conservation in this country. Let us conserve the woman power of the nation. Truth strips the mask from hypocrisy and shows us things as they are. It is impossible to build without a foundation. Can we honestly expect that success, that we so earnestly desire, for our troops at the front, for our own brave men who are fighting and making the last great sacrifice that the world may be made safe for democracy, if we fail to stand for the same basic idea here at home?"

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NO MARDI GRAS MASKING

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

NEW ORLEANS, La.—By order of Mayor Martin Behrman there will be no masking in New Orleans on Mardi Gras Day, Feb. 9. This, the last step in the abolition of the carnival which was inaugurated before the Civil War, means that for the first time in more than 60 years there will be no maskers on the streets on Shrove Tuesday.

MR. McISAAC TO RETIRE

Daniel W. McIsaac, assistant district attorney for Suffolk County, announced last night that he intends to retire from that position on Feb. 1 and re-enter the private practice of law. He announced at the same time that he had refused Mayor Curley's offer of appointment as corporate counsel for the city of Boston.

SHIPPING BOARD'S LAXNESS REVEALED

Rear Admiral Bowles, Testifying Before Senate Committee, Tells of Advances to Contractor for Work Never Performed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That the affairs of the United States Shipping Board and its subsidiary organization, the Emergency Fleet Corporation, are in a serious plight, due to mismanagement and an ignorance of shipbuilding on the part of officials chosen by the Government to build its merchant fleet, is evidenced clearly by facts disclosed in testimony before the Senate Commerce Committee as its hearings progress each day.

The latest example of laxity and inefficiency was disclosed on Wednesday by Rear Admiral Bowles, when he told the committee some interesting facts incident to the letting of contracts to Pacific Coast shipbuilders for the construction of wooden ships. One particular case serves to illustrate the loose manner in which contracts for ships were drawn and awarded. The Shipbuilding Board contracted with the Sloan Shipbuilding Company of Seattle for the construction of 16 wooden vessels, at a cost per vessel of \$490,000, or a total cost of \$7,840,000. The contract under which this agreement was entered into was awarded by Major-General Goethals, then manager of the Emergency Fleet Corporation. In order to expedite the progress of the Sloan Shipbuilding Company, the Government advanced to the company, in two payments, the sum of \$1,740,000. Upon investigation it was discovered that the company had used a half million dollars of the money advanced by the Government toward the expansion of private enterprises in which the company was interested and which bore absolutely no relation to the building of ships.

It was found that the Government had no way of getting back any of this money, so loosely had the contract been drawn. Admiral Bowles admitted to the committee that only 3 per cent of the contract had been carried out by the Sloan Shipbuilding Company. Finding that the contract contained no provision whereby the Government could be compensated for the money which had been advanced to the shipbuilding company with which to build ships, but which had actually been used for a wholly different purpose, a mortgage was taken on the property of the company and the bonds of several subsidiary organizations to the Sloan Shipbuilding Company, in which the government money had been invested, were seized by the Government. In addition, the salary of the president of the company, a certain Philip Sloan, was cut to a much lower figure from the competence paid to him which, according to Senator Nelson, was "entirely too much at that."

Admiral Bowles, no longer in charge of the construction of wooden vessels, condemned the building of wooden ships in New England. The only excuse conceivable for building wooden ships in New England, he declared, is found in the fact that in that section is obtainable a certain class of skilled laborer who refuses to be transferred

to Pacific Coast yards. Admiral Bowles reiterated his repeated declaration that there is not enough lumber in the South and in the East to carry out the wooden shipping program contemplated for eastern yards. Asked as to the progress of wooden shipping on the Pacific Coast, Admiral Bowles admitted that timber for wooden vessels was being procured at a very slow rate, due, he said, partly to labor troubles and disputes between shipbuilders and trade unions as to working hours for workmen. He informed the committee that lumber had been ordered on the Pacific Coast for 60 wooden vessels, and that options had been secured on enough timber to build 40 additional vessels. Therefore, in the light of Admiral Bowles' testimony, it appears that the contemplated wooden shipping program for the Pacific Coast embraces in all the construction of 100 vessels.

In spite of the fact that contracts have been let for the construction of hundreds of vessels, both wood and steel, in southern, eastern and western yards, the fact remains, it is pointed out, that the Shipping Board is able to show nothing concrete and complete accomplished by it since its creation and organization in the early months of 1917, beyond the requisitioning and commandeering of a certain number of vessels. As to actual construction of new vessels which are to form the nucleus of a fleet of American merchant vessels needed to carry food and munitions to the Allies and to the American troops abroad, the representatives of the Government's designated shipbuilding agency present projected plans, all on paper, and continue to make many promises.

AGRICULTURAL WORK STANDARDIZATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE, Miss.—Mississippi State Board of Education has made a rule that every teacher in industrial and agricultural subjects in the secondary schools must have a certificate or diploma from the Mississippi Agricultural and Mechanical College. The purpose of this measure is said to be the standardizing of work in these branches of education.

The board has also provided for extension courses in the trades and industries in order that any teacher in the State can keep acquainted with new methods and discoveries. It is expected that these courses will extend the work of the state college over the entire State and carry its influence to farmers and industrial workers who cannot actually be students in the college itself.

REPUBLICAN CITY COMMITTEE

The Republican City Committee of Boston met last night in Gilbert Hall, Tremont Temple. Courtenay Guild was temporary chairman. Senator Herman Hormel was re-elected president of the committee and Gratton D. Cushing was made treasurer. The vice-presidents are Walter V. Fletcher, David T. Montague and A. G. Ferguson.

WOMAN'S CIVIC CLUB

Joseph Walker, a delegate in the Constitutional Convention, will speak on the initiative and referendum at the meeting of the Boston Woman's Civic Club at the Hotel Brunswick next Wednesday afternoon.

AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN WOOL

Buyers From Various Parts of United States in Boston for the Purchase of 50,000 Bales Recently Released

Wool buyers representing the greater part of the wool and woolen goods trade of the United States gathered in Boston today for the first auction of the lot of 50,000 bales of Australian wool recently released by the British Government for the American trade. The auction was to take place in the board room of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, when Frank Windeler, representing the Textile Alliance and the British Government, expected to sell 4700 bales of mixed grades to any and all buyers.

The initial lot was received from Vancouver three weeks ago. The balance of the wool arrived by steamer, one vessel bringing 33,000 bales and another 13,500, making a total shipment from Australia to Boston of 51,200 bales of wool. It is estimated that the wool comes from 478 different growers throughout Australia.

The sale today in Boston gave buyers in the United States their first opportunity of securing Australian wool for more than a year, as nearly all the wool produced in that country as well as New Zealand and South Africa has been commandeered since the outbreak of the war by the British Government. Owing to the fact that large quantities of wool used in the manufacture of goods in the United States for the last year has been from coarser grades, the sudden arrival of fine wools from Australia has caused considerable interest throughout the entire trade. Those who had the opportunity of looking over the assortment in the warehouse before the auction took place, stated that the wool was nearly all of the best grades and that high prices would probably prevail.

Mr. Windeler, before beginning the sale, went carefully over all the lots in order to value them and fix a minimum price, which was to be maintained at the sale.

The sale is the first ever made of foreign wools in the United States as nearly all wools from the southern hemisphere have been shipped to London for the auctions which have attracted buyers semi-annually from all over the world. It is not surprising, therefore, that between 200 and 300 wool buyers were in the Boston warehouse today looking over the samples of the allotment which will be distributed to the trade in the United States within the next few weeks.

The report recommends amendment of the present act to allow joint stock land banks to operate in more than two states; to increase their limit of bond issues to 20 times their capital stock instead of 15 and to raise the authorized interest rate from 5 to 5½ per cent. (This is not to be confused with the 6 per cent maximum interest rate allowed federal land banks.)

It is shown that during 1917 farmers cooperated in forming 1839 associations granted charters by the board and that 1985 other associations are in process of organization. Loans amounting to \$105,136,529 have been approved.

Jordan Marsh Company

RELIABLE FURRIERS

Jordan Marsh Company

A Fur Sale Extraordinary

\$81,000 Worth of High-Grade Fashionable Furs

Go on Sale for Exactly \$40,002.50

THE story of this sale is based on a business alliance of long standing between a foremost fur manufacturer and the House of Jordan Marsh Company.

This manufacturer will NOT carry one single dollar's worth of merchandise from one season to another; so he has closed out to us his stock of high grade Furs.

"To Save the Wheat"

Use other cereals—Have two wheatless days a week—Cut the loaf at the table—Use stale bread for cooking, for making toast, etc.

U. S. FOOD ADMINISTRATION

Savings are
50%
And More

Prices Are Lower
Than Today's
Manufacturing Cost

The sale consists entirely of brand-new Furs, made this season, and all, with a few exceptions, bought for this occasion.

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ALL MAIL AND TELEPHONE ORDERS AND INQUIRIES GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION

QUEENSLAND SETS AT DEFIANCE WILL OF COMMONWEALTH

(Continued from page one)

Bane, 27th November, 1917. To the Public of Queensland.—I deem it my duty, on behalf of the Government of Queensland, a sovereign State of the Commonwealth of Australia, to inform you that 'Hansard' No. 37, containing a report of the proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of this State on 22nd inst., has been denied transmission through the post office by the Federal Government. Further, on 23rd inst., the Queensland Government Printer received the following memorandum from the Censor, Commonwealth Military Forces, 1st Military District:

"Censor's Office, G. P. O., Brisbane, 23rd November, 1917.—Memorandum from the Censor to the Government Printer, Brisbane.—Take notice that I, the undersigned, being duly authorized in that behalf by the Deputy Chief Censor, do hereby forbid you as printer and publisher of parliamentary debates of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Queensland to print or publish, in contravention to the War Precautions Regulations, 1915, any matter being, or purporting to be, a report of a debate in the Legislative Assembly of Queensland on 22nd day November, 1917, on the question of military censorship without the permission of an officer of the censorship staff.

"(Signed) J. J. STAPLE, Captain.

"Censor First Military District.

"The reply sent by the government printer reads:

"Government Printing Office, Brisbane, 24th November, 1917.—Proposed Censorship of 'Hansard'.

"Sir—I am in receipt of your memorandum of yesterday. I must express my complete surprise at its contents. It is apparent that you are unaware of the opinion expressed by the present federal Attorney-General that the censor has no power to censor the official reports of the parliamentary debates of any of the states. For your guidance I refer you to Commonwealth parliamentary debates 1914-15-16, page 8763, where this opinion is referred to. You will observe that the federal Attorney-General considered that the censorship of speeches is under the control of the Speaker exclusively. You are reminded that in September, 1916, the censor was obliged to withdraw his claim to censor the official report of a certain speech delivered in the Legislative Assembly by Mr. Charles Collins, M. L. A. In any case, the official report of the debate referred to in your memorandum had been printed and published before I received your memorandum. I suggest that the proper course for you to take in the circumstances is to apply immediately to the proper court for an injunction to restrain the further publication of the report complained of, and so that the validity of the claim set out in your memorandum may be tested, as far as I am concerned I will do everything in my power to facilitate the hearing of such an application. Yours faithfully,

"(Signed) A. J. CUMMING.

"Government Printer."

"The opinion of the Prime Minister and Attorney-General of the Commonwealth is as follows: 'Mr. Speaker is alone responsible for any censorship that may be done in connection with the reports of speeches delivered in this House, and the Speaker of Queensland Legislative Assembly has a similar responsibility. I know of no other authority who can interfere.'—Captain J. J. Staple, Censor First Military District, G. P. O., Brisbane.

"No reply was received by the government printer, but late on Monday night the military authorities made a raid on the Queensland Government Printing Office and seized some thousands of copies of 'Hansard'. On Tuesday morning I wrote to the Prime Minister as follows:

"Chief Secretary's Office, Brisbane, 27th November, 1917. Urgent.

"Sir—On behalf of my Government I desire to know whether you are aware that the federal postal authorities in Queensland have failed to transmit copies of 'Hansard' No. 37, containing the report of a debate on military censorship, and that last Monday, 26th inst., the military authorities raided the Queensland Government Printing Office and seized some thousands of copies of the same 'Hansard' intended for distribution to the public of Queensland.

"In view of the opinion which you expressed in Commonwealth parliamentary debates, 1914-15-16, that the censor had no power to censor the official report of the parliamentary debates of any of the states, and that you considered that the censorship of speeches was under the control of the Speaker exclusively, I cannot think that the above action was taken under your direction, but if such action was taken under your instructions, or under instructions from any member of your Government, I desire, on behalf of my Government, to protest against such an invasion of the rights of a sovereign State.

"Further, I request that you, as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, will at once give instructions to the postal authorities in Queensland to transmit those copies of Queensland 'Hansard' No. 37, in their possession, and that the military authorities shall forthwith restore to the government printer those copies of 'Hansard' taken away last night from the Queensland Government Printing Office by the military authorities. I am aware you must realize the great necessity of avoiding anything in the nature of displays of military force, which may inflame the public mind at a time when feeling is already running high. Thanking you in anticipation for the courtesy of an immediate

reply, I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

(Signed) T. J. RYAN, Premier."

"To this letter I have not yet received a reply. My Government will take the necessary steps with the legal means at its disposal to inform the public on the matter, and in the meantime may I express the hope that all citizens will respect the law and maintain the strictest order.

"T. J. RYAN, Premier of Queensland."

Mr. Hughes, the Prime Minister, replied as follows:

"Brisbane, 27th November, 1917. To the Hon. T. J. Ryan, Premier's Office, Brisbane.

"Sir—I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of this morning, in which you make certain inquiries in relation to No. 37 Queensland 'Hansard,' and complain that the federal postal authorities have failed to transmit copies; that last night the military authorities raided the Queensland Government Printing Office, and seized some thousands of copies intended for distribution to the public of Queensland; and protest, on behalf of your Government, against such an invasion of the rights of a sovereign State; and request that I, as Prime Minister of the Commonwealth, will at once give instructions that the postal authorities in Queensland shall transmit these copies of Queensland 'Hansard' No. 37, now in their possession; and that the military authorities shall forthwith restore to the Government Printer those copies of 'Hansard' taken away last night from the Queensland Government Printing Office by the military authorities.

"In reply, I desire to say:

"1. That the Commonwealth Government is vested with supreme power to conduct all matters relating to the war. Upon it rests the sole responsibility for the prosecution of this war as far as Australia is concerned, and of dealing with all matters incidental thereto. With these matters the State Government has nothing whatever to do.

"2. By common consent, it is admitted that, owing to the state of anarchy in Russia and the debacle in Italy, a situation has been created which gravely imperils the cause of the Allies, and throws upon the British Empire tremendous responsibilities, which can only be borne if every part of the Empire does its duty.

"3. That the safety of Australia and its liberties absolutely depend upon victory by the Allies in this war.

"4. General Birdwood has stated that, owing to the lack of reinforcements, it is impossible to maintain the five divisions at their full fighting strength in France, and that one division has already been withdrawn. You must be perfectly aware that the numbers secured under voluntary recruiting during these last 10 months have steadily decreased. You must be aware of the circumstances in which the Government was returned to power, the pledge that it gave to respect the verdict of the people as given on 28th October, that it would rely upon voluntarism unless national safety demanded that the question should again be brought before the people.

"5. Our national safety now being gravely endangered, the Government has decided to submit certain definite proposals to the electors, asking for powers to supplement voluntary enlistment by compulsory ballot up to a maximum of 7000 per month.

"6. Upon the decision of the people the whole future of Australia depends. There being thus cast upon the people this great responsibility, and the Government, having stated that unless its proposals are carried it cannot and will not attempt to govern, the Government considers it vital that the minds of the electors should not be confused by a repetition of those gross misrepresentations of facts which were the principal cause of the defeat of the referendum in 1916.

"7. To insure that the true facts should be placed before the electors who are to decide this momentous issue, the Government passed last week a regulation under the War Precautions Act making it an offense to place before the people statements calculated to mislead them in the exercise of their franchise, and created machinery insuring the speedy hearing, and punishment of offenders under the regulation.

"8. It now appears that your Government, acting at the direct request of the Queensland Anti-Conscription Campaign Committee has sought to flood the country with the grossest misrepresentations of facts under cover of Parliamentary privilege, and so evade the penalty which attaches to such statement when made outside Parliament.

"9. I have before me a letter sent to one E. Richter, a German, or a person of German extraction, from this Queensland Anti-Conscription Campaign Committee, which completely and in detail discloses the reasons which actuated you in holding this special debate and preparing for the issue of this special 'Hansard' deliberately designed to evade the law, mislead the electors, defeat the proposals of the Government and leave our forces at the front without adequate reinforcements.

"10. I have a copy of the so-called 'Hansard' before me. I have had an experience in Parliament extending over 23 years. I have consulted with men whose experience has been as long as my own. I have never seen a 'Hansard' in the least degree resembling this. It is a 'Hansard' only in name. It is, in effect, a no-conscription pamphlet, teeming with the greatest misrepresentation, and containing statements calculated not only to mislead the elector with regard to his vote on 20th December, but to seriously prejudice voluntary recruiting.

"11. Every statement calculated to deceive the electors made by you and your Minister, Mr. Theodore, is set out in black type, a circumstance absolutely unique in the history of 'Hansard,' while the replies of the supporters of the Government's proposal are buried in the small type in which 'Hansard' is usually printed.

"12. In the circumstances, there-

fore, when you speak of the invasion of the rights of a sovereign State, I would remind you that in regard to the war there is only one sovereign power, and that is the Commonwealth, and that, vested as it is with full power to deal with this war and all matters relating to it given by the electors—the greatest majority in the history of the Commonwealth—it will not permit that authority to be defied or undermined by any individual or State, but will enforce the law and exercise with all the rigor and dispatch that the grave circumstances in which the Commonwealth now finds itself demand.

"13. Your reference to my opinion that the Speaker is wholly and solely responsible for the censorship of speeches made in Parliament is not relevant to a case in which a state separately sets itself to defy or evade a law of the Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is vested with supreme authority in regard to all matters incidental to the war, and any exercise of this authority completely overrides all rights of the state with which it may conflict.

"14. There is no political censorship of the press, and whatever statements you choose to make in reference to the proposals of the Government may be made therein, but you and every other person must be prepared to take the full responsibility for such statements, and not seek to strike a blow at the heart of the Commonwealth under cover of privilege. Outside Parliament, of course, you and every other citizen may make whatever statement you choose, subject to your taking full responsibility for same.

"15. Rest assured, if some of the statements published in your so-called 'Hansard' are repeated outside I shall know how to deal with them.

"Yours faithfully,

(Signed) "W. M. HUGHES."

Speaking at the Exhibition Building, Brisbane, on the same night, Nov. 27, Mr. Hughes was reported in the press to have read the following letter sent to a man named Schache, of Gladstone, Queensland, by the Anti-Conscription Committee:

"Anti-Conscription Campaign Committee, Worker Building, Brisbane, 22nd November, 1917.

Dear Comrade—Political events have taken a decided serious turn, and things have happened which must be brought to the notice of your members at once. Will you therefore call a special meeting of your organization, and place this letter before them. As you are probably aware, we had decided to issue a no-conscription pamphlet to every elector in Queensland. The matter for this leaflet we submitted to censor today, and he has dealt with it in such a way as to make it worse than useless for our purpose. He (the censor) has not only cut out the most vital portions, but has prevented us from reprinting matter which was published in the Australian Worker on 15th November, 1917.

"The position we now find ourselves in is that our last vestige of freedom has been taken from us, and to prevent the calamity which is imminent we have called upon the State Labor Government to assist us. The response of the Government has been prompt, and today in Parliament the question of the censorship will be discussed. We have arranged for the whole of the censored matter to be read in the House. This will be published in 'Hansard,' and by this method only can we state our case. The 'Hansard' containing the speeches will be sent to you for distribution. It will now rest with you to see that every person in your district has a copy of 'Hansard.' That you may fully realize the gravity of the situation, we may state that yesterday two military officers were installed into the office of the Daily Standard, and we do not know what steps they will next take. We look to you to do your part in the fight against the political censorship. No more tyrannical form of government has ever been practised in any country, and unless we at once assert our authority—the great authority of the people—we shall be crushed and beaten as people have been in other countries. As soon as your 'Hansards' arrive scatter them about your district and send word what progress is being made.—Yours faithfully,

"LEWIS McDONALD.

Hon. General Secretary.

"CUTHBERT BUTLER,

"Secretary Literature Committee."

The Prime Minister added that a similar letter had been sent to a man named Richter—a good English name. He believed that the average number of copies of 'Hansard' usually printed was under 2000, but he believed also that it was intended to print 10,000 copies of the 'Hansard' in question, and to send them round.

Mr. Ryan made the following statement to the press at State Parliament House on Nov. 28:

"The Prime Minister has failed to reply to the specific requests which I made to him in my letter yesterday. These requests were that he should give instructions to the postal authorities in Queensland to transmit those copies of the Queensland 'Hansard' No. 37, in their possession, and that the military authorities should forthwith restore to the government printer those copies of 'Hansard' taken away on the night of Nov. 26 from the Queensland Government Printing Office by the military authorities. Mr. Hughes studiously avoids answering those requests; in fact, his communication to me was more of the nature of a manifesto than a letter in regard to an important matter of State submitted to him by me for his consideration.

"Further, in his attempts to obscure the issue, he grossly misrepresents the situation so far as the reasons prompting the Queensland Government are concerned. He suggests that the debate in Parliament, the report of which appears in 'Hansard' No. 37, was brought on at the instance of an anti-conscription committee. As a matter of fact that is not so; but even if it were so, I can see nothing wrong in the anti-conscription campaign committee had just cause for com-

plaint. In my opinion they had just cause for complaint on the evidence put before the House during the debate that the censor was not justified in prohibiting the publication of matter as he apparently did. The motion was the direct outcome of the action of the censor in suppressing certain portions of a speech delivered by me at the Centennial Hall on Nov. 19. Certain parts of that speech were suppressed altogether, whilst other important passages were altered in such a way that the meaning of my remarks was rendered obscure. Mr. Hughes says that there is no political censorship. Yet daily we see evidence that there is a political censorship. A system of tyrannical suppression is being rigorously enforced. Only one side of a question is allowed to go forth to the people, who are actually being kept in the dark during the greatest crisis in the history of the Commonwealth. The Prime Minister evidently considers that the people cannot be trusted with all the facts. Personally, I am quite prepared to leave the matter to the intelligence of the people, provided the true position is put before them. A great deal of the propaganda proposed by the anti-conscription campaign committee was prohibited altogether by the censor, although there could have been no possible exception taken to the greater part of the prohibited matter.

"It appears that the committee, being unable to apprise the public of the situation with regard to the censorship, decided to send out letters to various parts of Queensland. Of many hundreds of these letters sent out one found its way to a person who, it is alleged, bears a German name. The suggestion of Mr. Hughes in this regard is quite unworthy of a man holding his position, and I am quite certain that the public of Queensland and of the whole Commonwealth will not dream for a moment that the Government of this State would stoop to assist itself with any disloyal action. Now I notice that Mr. Hughes has been issuing challenges. Let me say that the speech I delivered in Parliament was in the main to a great extent a repetition of the remarks which I made on the public platform in the Centennial Hall on Nov. 19, and which had been severely mutilated by the censor. Why Mr. Hughes invites me to repeat those remarks I cannot comprehend, because he must know that there is no reason why I should not, if so desired, and the occasion justified my doing so.

"I can only reiterate that the action of the Commonwealth Government in utilizing the censorship to stifle discussion on the most vital question which the people have ever been called upon to decide is a gross abuse of the war powers. I consider that the manner in which my speech was mutilated by the censor was unlawful and wholly unjustifiable. The Commonwealth Government is greatly exceeding its legal powers. Further, the action of the Commonwealth Government in forcibly seizing copies of a record of a debate in the Queensland Parliament is a wilful invasion of the rights of a sovereign State. When the public are permitted to know all the facts I am confident that they will regard it not only as an unwarranted infringement of state rights but also as an insult to their intelligence."

"The Frankfurter Zeitung gave a most detailed account of the new Vice-Chancellor's record during the Bülow era. 'Payer,' it wrote, 'deliberately took part in the bloc policy episode, notwithstanding his clear recognition of its inherent internal weakness, in order to test how far the parties of the Right were willing and in a position to allow Liberal ideas and demands a right to political success. The experiment failed. The Reichsverwesung, which, in spite of Conservative criticism and dislike of the bill as being drafted in too Liberal a sense, marked a great step forward, was the sole considerable result of this coalition. It split up on the question of the Imperial estate duties, the first real trial of the power of the new majority. Prince Bülow resigned. The first modest beginning of a parliamentary system in the Empire date from that time. The Chancellor had resigned when the majority on whose support he relied broke up. In place of a ministerial parliament, which Bismarck understood how to make a willing instrument, some idea of a parliamentary ministry was apparent for the first time, feeble in its inception and development, but already clearly perceptible in its broad outlines. Payer's keen intellect recognized the necessity of firmly uniting the Liberal parties of the Left, if their available energies were to be utilized for the coming development, and to be established as factors in political life.

"Hardly a year after the break up of the bloc, and the fall of Bülow, the three Liberal parties and Reichstag groups of the Left were united under the name of the Progressive Party. The significance of this union lay, not only in the restoration of the solidarity of middle-class democracy, it put it in a stronger position as regards the other parties and the Government, and when the Reichstag elections of 1912 gave the Left a working majority, if only a small one, the possibility of middle-class democracy (which was again led by Payer) gaining influence in Parliament, and cooperating with the Government, grew. This has been quite remarkably and increasingly shown during the war, which has led the Government more and more in the direction of permanent personal touch with the party leaders. Payer's qualifications for leadership became more and more apparent, and those who had hitherto admired the clever party leader learned to know his statesmanlike qualities. This is not the place to speak of Payer's personal qualities. It is sufficient to say that his distinguished ability, the creative energy he devotes to what is great, the faithful self-sacrifice with which he has upheld the great traditions of fatherland and freedom from the day of his entry into the political arena until now have won the high degree of recognition and confidence which have placed him in the position which leads to a new chapter of activity in his life, already rich in fulfillment. He has sought office as little now as in the summer, when his name was frequently mentioned in connection with a high office after Herr von Bethmann's resignation. As often before in his life, he has bowed to the wish of the majority who desired to see him as their advocate in the post to which the Emperor has decided to appoint him, as the man trusted both by the working classes and the Monarch."

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"Hardly a year after the break up of the bloc, and the fall of Bülow, the three Liberal parties and Reichstag groups of the Left were united under the name of the Progressive Party. The significance of this union lay, not only in the restoration of the solidarity of middle-class democracy, it put it in a stronger position as regards the other parties and the Government, and when the Reichstag elections of 1912 gave the Left a working majority, if only a small one, the possibility of middle-class democracy (which was again led by Payer) gaining influence in Parliament, and cooperating with the Government, grew. This has been quite remarkably and increasingly shown during the war, which has led the Government more and more in the direction of permanent personal touch with the party leaders. Payer's qualifications for leadership became more and more apparent, and those who had hitherto admired the clever party leader learned to know his statesmanlike qualities. This is not the place to speak of Payer's personal qualities. It is sufficient to say that his distinguished ability, the creative energy he devotes to what is great, the faithful self-sacrifice with which he has upheld the great traditions of fatherland and freedom from the day of his entry into the political arena until now have won the high degree of recognition and confidence which have placed him in the position which leads to a new chapter of activity in his life, already rich in fulfillment. He has sought office as little now as in the summer, when his name was frequently mentioned in connection with a high office after Herr von Bethmann's resignation. As often before in his life, he has bowed to the wish of the majority who desired to see him as their advocate in the post to which the Emperor has decided to appoint him, as the man trusted both by the working classes and the Monarch."

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DEMOCRACY'S NEED IN THE RAILROADS

Benefits of Greater Opportunity
for Employees to Be Heard
Are Illustrated in Trial of
Plan on the Canadian Pacific

Greater democracy in railroad organizations, through which employees may have an opportunity to express themselves as to means of bettering working conditions and increasing efficiency, more and more being urged as essential to the proper operation of railroads. Roger W. Babson, a statistician of Wellesley, Mass., in a recent address advocated the inclusion of a representative of labor on the boards of directors of corporations to attain this, and an employee of an important railroad in the southeastern district of the United States, in an article published in *The Christian Science Monitor*, recommended that an opportunity be given employees to express themselves and thereby become a "thinking unit" in the road. He emphasized the need of right thinking on the part of employers and employees, saying in this connection: "Cost of operation depends wholly and solely upon the right thinking and acting of the individual employee."

On the Canadian Pacific Railway an opportunity is given employees to make recommendations for increasing the efficiency of the road, and the benefits are noted by E. F. L. Sturdee, general agent of the road in Boston, in a letter recently received by *The Christian Science Monitor*.

Early in 1915, Mr. Sturdee says, the Canadian Pacific, through its vice-president, Sir George Bury, addressed a letter to its employees inviting them to make such recommendations to a committee appointed for the purpose. "I understand," says Mr. Sturdee, "that since this circular was issued, there have been over 1000 recommendations received, practically all relating to comparatively minor details. Of the total submitted, approximately 40 per cent, say 400, were either adopted or their receipt led to improvement in various branches of the service."

He says that while in past years a great many recommendations have been put forth and without doubt acted upon locally, up to the issue of the circular there had been no central point to which such could be made and given consideration by those competent to judge as to the advisability of adopting them or if not feasible giving proper reasons as to their rejection. "This act by our management," he concluded, "has tended to make the rank and file of our employees feel that they are considered more than mere automatons working for so much per week or per month; . . . that our management takes an interest in the work they are doing and are open to proposals from every employee whether he occupies an executive or official position or whether he is one of the clerical staff."

FRENCH-CANADIAN CLERICAL PRESS

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—The French-Canadian clerical press generally continues its bitter exhibition of temper over the defeat of Sir Wilfrid Laurier at the recent elections.

La Croix, a paper circulating largely among Roman Catholic clergy in Quebec, which argued in favor of the rupture of the Confederation pact before the election, declares, in a recent issue, that the idea of a new lower Canada composed of Quebec and the three lower provinces is making good progress throughout the country. It asks Sir Robert Borden, "now that he has the brutal force to do so," if he will put into execution his war program.

"There is, however, a way of preventing this awful work," adds the newspaper, "and that will be to exact the separation of lower from upper Canada, and to raise up a constitutional wall between Ontario and Quebec by allying ourselves to the Maritime Provinces, whose heart beats in union with our own, and who will join us in kicking out the fresh ones lately arrived from the slums of London, who, from the other side of the Ottawa, seek to destroy us like a hideous serpent, after being warmed against its benefactor."

MANGANESE MINING ACTIVE IN ARKANSAS

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Southern Bureau

FORT SMITH, Ark.—High prices have stimulated production of manganese ore in the heretofore undeveloped deposits of the west-central part of Arkansas. The ore bed extends from Pulaski County, in the center of the State, to Polk County, near the Oklahoma line, and varies from four to twelve miles in width. The center of the industry is now near Caddo Gap and DeQueen in Sevier County. Reports at the office of the state mine inspector indicate unprecedented 1918 production unless the market is adversely affected.

SLACKER CARDS FOR ANTI-HOOVERITES

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Under a plan put forward by the Federal Food Administration's department of hotels, restaurants, dining cars and steamships in this city, the person who asks for meat, wheat or pork on meatless, wheatless or porkless days will be likely to receive from the waiter what is known as a "slacker card."

The card will be handed to the

patron if he or she, after being told that no wheat, meat or pork is being served on that particular day, insists on being served with one or more of them. The patron will be told that the forbidden food will be served if he first signs the card. This card certifies that the signer records his protest against the practice of meatless, wheatless and porkless days; that he is not in favor of the conservation of food of any kind or in any way for the use of the United States service or that of its allies, and that his signature releases the hotel or restaurant from all responsibility for violating the pledge given to the Food Administration.

The reverse side of the card will bear the address of the Food Administration's local offices. If a person signs a fictitious name he can be required to identify himself.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE TO SIR R. BORDEN

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Borden, has received, through the Governor-General, the following New Year's message from the Right Honorable David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister:

"At the beginning of a new year, I wish to send, on behalf of the War Cabinet, to the Government and people of Canada a message of good will and confidence. We are now far on in the fourth year of war; despite many setbacks and many disappointments, we are also far on in the path to victory. By standing firm the Allies will not only restore liberty to Europe but give lasting peace to the world. In the accomplishment of this great work no peoples will have played a greater part than those who are members of the British Commonwealth."

"Against their steadfast courage the legions of autocracy have cast themselves in vain, and the Empire, which the militarists of Russia persuaded themselves would crumble at a blow, has proved itself the most united and most massive of the bulwarks of freedom, because it has itself sprung from the eternal soil of freedom."

He has good hopes that, before this new year is past, the purpose to which we have set our hand will have been completely achieved."

Quebec to the King

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—The Governor-General has forwarded to the King the following message received from the Hon. P. E. LeBlanc, Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec:

"Sir—I have the honor respectfully to request Your Excellency to convey to His Majesty the King, on behalf of myself, of my Cabinet ministers and of all the inhabitants of the Province of Quebec, the expression of our devoted attachment to the throne and of our earnest wishes for a happy New Year to the Queen and members of the royal family, and all His Majesty's subjects. On this fourth recurrence, during the war, of New Year's Day, I pledge our Province once more to a continued and determined participation in the struggle for a decisive and abiding peace. For this we fight and pray, humbly imploring the Great Ruler of the universe that if it be His will, this victorious peace may come before the end of the coming New Year, which will thus be, as we pray it may, the happiest of His Majesty's reign. (Signed) "P. E. LEBLANC, "Lieutenant-Governor."

GARY PLAN IN NEW YORK ORDERED OUT

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In addressing the seven members of the new Board of Education here, on the assumption of their duties, Mayor Hylan ordered the elimination of the so-called "Gary plan" from the public school system of New York City.

He said that the Gary plan was "imported" by the previous administration and had become a political issue "because holders of political office sought by use of the powers of their brief authority and by control of the funds of the city to dictate school policies."

The Mayor said further that he had been advised by school superintendents that the Gary plan of operation could be eliminated from many, if not all, of the city's schools by the 1st of February.

INNOVATIONS IN NEW YORK CIVIC RULE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The first Negro to sit in any law-making body in New York State and the first Socialist judge to sit on the bench in New York City, were formally installed in office today. Edward A. Johnson, Negro Republican from the nineteenth district, New York City, is a member of the 1918 Legislature. Jacob Panken, Socialist, became a municipal court judge, having been elected to that office in November.

WAR EFFICIENCY COMMITTEE

Knitting is not a sufficient war contribution for the women of Massachusetts to make, according to the opinion of Mrs. W. A. McNamara, field secretary of the National Civic Alliance, expressed to the new War Efficiency Committee at the State House on Wednesday. She advocated steps to encourage women with substantial incomes to take positions in productive industries for the sake of winning the war.

FORD HALL MEETING

At the tenth anniversary of the Ford Hall meetings in Boston Wednesday, business and professional men united in congratulating George W. Coleman, president of the Ford Hall meetings, on his work and wished him success on his trip to the battle grounds of Europe with the war mission of the Northern Baptist Convention.

MILLION RIFLES SMUGGLED TO INDIA

United States Captain Testifies
at German-Hindu Plot Trial
That He Was Told 900 Cannon
Had Been Brought In

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—At the resumption of the German-Hindu plot trials here, Captain McCollister of the United States Army testified that when he was Lieutenant-Governor of Sulu Province, Philippine Islands, in 1915, Baghwan Singh, one of the defendants in the case, believing that he, McCollister, was in sympathy with the Indian revolutionaries, revealed to him some of the important details of the alleged plot.

Baghwan Singh told him, said Captain McCollister, that 900 cannon and 1,000,000 rifles had been smuggled into India and secreted, in preparation for the revolt. It was planned, he said he was told, to have Indian troops at Hong Kong and Singapore, destined for France, mutiny, kill their officers and refuse to fight. Baghwan Singh came to a small island in Sulu Province in a boat laden with military equipment and maps and data regarding the British troops in India, said the witness.

I. W. W. Evidence Sought

Prosecutor in Charge of Chicago Cases
Seeks Proofs in Northwest

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Frank K. Nebeker, recently appointed to take general charge for the Government of the prosecution in Chicago of a case of the United States against the I. W. W., has begun a western investigation in line with his business of obtaining evidence against the 168 agitators accused of conspiracy against the Government.

This became known when Mr. Nebeker, recently returned from Chicago, announced that he had telegraphed to points in Northern Idaho, Washington and Oregon for firsthand information on the extensive and mysterious fires in the Northwest which have, it is understood, destroyed immense forests. That these fires may be traced to incendiary origin is the belief of the local investigator, who has already begun the campaign to connect the accused with the operations of the I. W. W.

After obtaining all possible information, Mr. Nebeker will collect what other evidence he has been working upon and return to Chicago, the center of the Government's activities against the alleged conspirators.

Norfolk Fire Measures

Portsmouth, Across River, Also Put
Under Naval Authorities' Control

NORFOLK, Va.—Department of Justice agents and naval patrols are continuing to round up suspicious persons on this side of the Elizabeth River, as the result of fires in Norfolk's business district. The city of Portsmouth across the river has also been practically placed under control of the naval authorities as a precautionary measure.

At the request of City Manager Bates, Rear Admiral McLean, commanding this naval district, detailed naval patrols for the business districts of Portsmouth and for factories and railroads and water front property.

German Is Interned

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Because he manifested pro-German tendencies, Louis G. Ketting, a German, has been ordered to be interned at Ft. Douglas, near here, for the duration of the war.

I. W. W. Defense Awaited

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Counsel for the hundred and some odd members of the Industrial Workers of the World recently arraigned here is expected to make this week the first important moves in defense of the indicted men. All pleaded not guilty when arraigned and were given until Jan. 3, to change their plea, or for their attorneys to file such motions as they chose. The Government has been paying considerable attention to I. W. W. headquarters here the past week or two. Several raids were made in which large quantities of I. W. W. literature were confiscated.

Pacifist Bishop to Resign

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Southern Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Despite the fact that a council of bishops of the Episcopal church, sitting at St. Louis, Mo., decided that Bishop Paul Jones of the diocese of Utah, should resign on account of his association with pacifist movements, the Salt Lake City Ministerial Association, has adopted a resolution supporting the bishop. Bishop Jones announces that in keeping with the decision of the council of bishops he will resign and leave Utah.

Memphis Police Find Bomb

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Southern Bureau

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—The police force on Dec. 27, reported the finding of a copper bomb on a track of the Illinois Central railroad at the end of the lower Avenue subway. The bomb was placed in a position to have been struck by the wheels of a passing train. Examination showed that the sphere had been filled with a fluid supposed to be nitroglycerine

or other high explosive. The bomb was of sufficient size to have wrecked the subway. The work is attributed to German agency.

Interned German, Escape

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Ferdinand Kube and Kurt G. Wilkins, two German war prisoners, have escaped from the war prison barracks, at Ft. Douglas. Clad in gunny sacks, and with a pair of shears, with the wooden handles wrapped in rubber cloth, to render the cutting machine safe in event an electrified wire was encountered, the two made their way to liberty, first cutting the three lower strands of wire of the inside fence and then assailing the three lower wires on the outer fence successfully. It is said by prison officers that Wilkins is known as an I. W. W., and figured in the deportation of men that took place at Bisbee, Ariz., last summer. He is believed to have been the leader in the successful break for liberty. He was arrested at Lincoln, Neb., last August. He was born at Branstedt-Schleswig-Holstein, Germany. Kube was arrested at Globe, Ariz., last July. He is a native of Frankfurt, Germany. Both men are said to have been prominently identified with I. W. W. activities.

Iowa Private Sentenced

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—For refusal to do a uniform or obey orders from officers of the regiment to which he was assigned, Harold Bruber, a private of the three hundred and fifty-second infantry at Camp Dodge, has been sentenced to serve 15 years in the federal prison at Ft. Leavenworth by a military court-martial. He maintained he was a member of the International Bible Students Association, and gave that as the reason for his refusal. Bruber was brought to Camp Dodge under arrest, after being charged with desertion as a result of his refusal to report to the local registration board for service.

NEW TELEPHONE SCHEDULE RATIFIED

Unanimous ratification was given the new wage schedule as agreed upon by representatives of the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the Boston Telephone Operators' Union, by the nearly 3400 members of the union at Faneuil Hall Wednesday night. The new scale gives the operators increases varying from \$1 to \$2 a week. According to G. M. Bugniazet, international vice-president of the Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America, who assisted the local in its efforts for more pay, the new schedule "carried the full demands of the union." The agreement provides that "for the duration of the war any further difference between the Boston union, known as Local No. A, and the executives of the New England Telephone Company, where they cannot agree, shall be left to arbitration." Mr. Bugniazet and the three members of the adjustment board of the operators were presented with gifts for their efforts on behalf of the union.

FREE LUNCHEONS ABOLISHED

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Eastern Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Fourteen cities and towns in this State, not counting Providence, have notified the State Food Administration that free lunches in saloons have been abolished following similar action by this city last week. These places include: Woonsocket, Pawtucket, Central Falls, Cranston, Bristol, Cumberland, East Greenwich, East Providence, Narragansett, North Providence, Smithfield, Warren, Warwick and Westerly. Food Administrator Coats, Wednesday, wrote to every candy manufacturer in the State asking for an estimate of the amount of sugar required in 1918 and the exact figures on the amount used in 1917.

SEA TRAINING SCHOOL

Applicants for enrollment in the United States Shipping Board's sea training school on two former passenger steamers, operated by the board's recruiting service, are rapidly increasing, it was announced today. The men are coming from all over the United States, and include many who were unable to qualify for the free federal navigation schools to become deck officers. Men in the merchant marine service are exempt from draft. Those not qualifying before because they were without actual sea experience are now accepted for the sea training to become deck hands, seamen, and other parts of the crews of American merchant steamers.

MARINE SCHOOL INSPECTED

After inspecting schools throughout the country where deck officers for the American Merchant Marine are being trained, Dean A. E. Burton of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology has arrived in Boston and announces that new schools will be started soon at Detroit, Seattle and Ureka, Cal. Altogether he visited 25 schools. Dean Burton, who made a similar trip last August, reports a great change in feeling throughout the West, which is now solidly behind the Government in winning the war.

GEORGIA NOMINATION

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Governor Dorsey has received and accepted the resignation of W. C. Adamson, former representative in Congress from the fourth congressional district of Georgia and has named Jan. 16 as the date for election of his successor. W. C. Wright of Newnan, Coweta County, has been nominated by the district convention of the Democratic Party to succeed Mr. Adamson, now Judge Adamson, and his election is felt to be assured.

PRO-GERMAN BOOKS IN PUBLIC LIBRARIES

Librarians All Over the United
States Faced With Question
of Withdrawal of Publications
Designed to Influence Opinion

Books in favor of Germany and her allies, written and published to influence public opinion in the United States, are to be found in many public libraries of the country. Hardly any of these have been published since the United States entered the war, but libraries have been faced with the question whether those acquired while the nation was neutral should be still made readily accessible to the public. On the theory that it is well to know the enemy's point of view, some library authorities have been slow to withdraw such books from circulation; others have taken the stand that everything of a pro-German nature should be withdrawn. At the Boston Public Library something of latitude has been the rule, until very recently. Today a reader who calls for certain pro-German books, published before the United States became the ally of Great Britain, France and Italy, is told at this library that the books are "missing" from the shelves.

Perhaps the most pronouncedly pro-German book obtainable at the Boston public library in the last few days, is "Neutrality—the Crucifixion of Public Opinion from the American Point of View" by S. Ivor Stephen. This was published in 1916 by "The Neutrality Press, 206 West Forty-sixth Street, New York City." The copy in the library bears the inscription "With compliments of the author, S. Ivor Stephen, 21 Spruce Street, New York City." This book is stated to be composed of material used by the author in lectures; it is printed on cheap paper and has many illustrations. Abounding in invective against England and those who, in the United States, have defended the English cause, the book has pages of praise for the German and Austrian leaders. Its tone may be judged from the fact that it characterizes former President Roosevelt as "that blather-skite of Oyster Bay" and Francis Joseph I of Austria a "chevalier sans peur et sans reproche."

One may read in "Neutrality" that the Germans have freed, while the English have starved, their enemies; that Lord Kitchener was "the butcher" in the Boer war; that the German delegates at the Hague Conference were "gladly willing" to prohibit asphyxiating gas in war, but the English and American delegates objected to such prohibition; that the Lusitania was an armed cruiser besides being a transport for ammunition intended to kill Germans; that the execution of Edith Cavell was a "necessity of war" and more justifiable than the execution of Mary Surratt after the assassination of President Lincoln, and many other arguments familiar to those acquainted with German propaganda of the violent type.

Two other violently pro-German books in the library may be mentioned. "Germany Misjudged—An Ap-

Forbes & Wallace

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

Our Annual
January Sale of
New Undermuslins

Greater-than-ever preparations and wonderfully fine stocks of Undergarments, linked with extraordinary values—
These great factors forecast the most successful underwear event in our history.

Philippine Undergarments

Gowns, \$1.98 to \$5.98
Envelope Chemises, \$1.98 to \$4.98
Regular Chemises, \$2.25 to \$6.98
Drawers, \$1.98 to \$3.98
Long Skirts, \$2.98 to \$6.98

Silk Garments

Crepe de Chine Gowns \$5 to \$14.98
Crepe de Chine Envelope
Chemises, \$2.98 to \$7.98

American Undermuslins at unusually low prices.

2nd Floor

Albert Steiger Co.

SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

"A Store of Specialty Shops"

Sale of Linens
and Domestic
This offers a special opportunity to purchase household linens and staple cottons at great savings. Prices are much below current market quotations.

peal to International Good Will in the interests of a Lasting Peace," by Roland Hugues is a better-appearing book, published by the Open Court Publishing Company, Chicago, in 1916. "Roland Hugues" purports to be an American of neither German nor Irish extraction, whose residence is in Ithaca, N. Y. He denounces England and Englishmen, lauds all things German, pronounces "unscrupulous and mendacious" the stories of atrocities in Belgium, and asks: "Why should boys from the farms of Ohio, Kansas and Texas die to help France take Alsace-Lorraine, or the Romanoffs to victimize more peoples?"

"Carlyle and the War," by Marshall Kelley, published in 1916 by the Open Court Company, Chicago, is written in a style imitating many of the peculiarities of Thomas Carlyle's writings, but is hardly likely to impress a reader as similar in thought to any production of that great writer. The author attempts to controvert "the delicious defamation of the German, which now stuns every ear."

NEWFOUNDLAND PREMIER RESIGNS

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Canadian Bureau

ST. JOHNS, Newfoundland—The Right Hon. Sir Edward Patrick Morris, Premier of Newfoundland, who has been in London since last October, announces his resignation of the premiership and retirement from politics.

Sir Edward Morris was educated at the University of Ottawa. He was called to the bar and entered politics in 1885, being elected a Liberal member of the Newfoundland Legislature. He became a member of the Cabinet of Sir William Whiteley in 1889, and was acting Attorney-General during the greater part of 1890-95. During the popular agitation for a law ratifying the railway contract undertaken by Sir Robert Gillespie Reid, Sir Edward headed an Independent Liberal movement (1898-1900) favoring the contract. In 1903-07 he was Minister of Justice and Attorney-General in the Cabinet of Sir Robert Bond; in 1907-09 leader of the Liberal Opposition; and then became Premier of Newfoundland. Sir Edward was a delegate to the conference at Ottawa to discuss the entrance of Newfoundland into the Dominion of Canada (1895); to the British Colonial Office respecting the French shore question (1897 and 1901); to the Imperial Defense Conference, London (1909), the Imperial Arbitration Tribunal (1910). In 1904 he was knighted, and in 1911 was made a member of the Imperial Privy Council. He edited the Newfoundland Law Reports, 1900-04.

LEAVE OF BRITISH AMBASSADOR FINAL

Reports From London of Retirement
of Sir Cecil Spring-Rice
Are Confirmed in Washington
—No Formal Announcement

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Reports from London that Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, Ambassador of Great Britain to the United States, is to retire, were confirmed on Wednesday when the Ambassador later called at the State Department and notified Secretary Lansing that he was about to depart from the United States on leave.

Later the Ambassador gave out a statement to that effect. It was said late in the day that the Ambassador probably would call at the White House to take leave of the President, as action of this kind is customary when an ambassador leaves the country to which he is accredited.

It was the expressed wish of the Ambassador that nothing more be said on the subject than is included in his brief statement. The official announcement, he said, would naturally come from London.

This is the first official leave the Ambassador has taken since the war began except for occasional trips to his summer home when he has been in constant touch with affairs. He has been unremittingly at his post during all the trying days both before the entrance of the United States into the war and since. His relations with the United States Government are of the most intimate and cordial character, and no member of the diplomatic corps enjoys more thoroughly the confidence and respect of this Government.

DISTILLERY PLANT SOLD AT AUCTION

Special to *The Christian Science Monitor*
from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—The plant of the Sunny Brook Distilling Company, located in the western section of this city, and covering about 14 acres of ground, has been sold at public auction for \$55,000. There are 13 warehouses on the property capable of accommodating 200,000 barrels of whiskey. The property was bid in by Louis Rosenfeld, one of the large stockholders of the company. He said he would try to sell the property as a factory site and failing in this would subdivide it into building lots. The distillery had been in operation for 30 years.

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GOVERNOR AGAINST CROWDING OF CARS

Massachusetts Chief Executive in Inaugural Message Says Railways Should Provide Good Accommodations at Fair Rate

Excessive crowding of street cars should be done away with, and the railways should provide good accommodations for their patrons, declared Governor McCall in his third inaugural address, delivered to the Massachusetts General Court this afternoon. In his address, which appears more in detail in another column, the Governor touched upon the increased fare agitation by saying that in return for good service the public should pay a fair cost. If the Public Service Commission does not possess sufficient authority to provide both good service and fair returns, he recommends that power be granted them.

Governors Keys of New Hampshire, Holcombe of Connecticut, Beekman of Rhode Island, Milliken of Maine and Graham of Vermont occupied places of honor in the notable gathering of citizens, military and naval officers, justices, representatives of other governments and city and state officials who witnessed the inauguration of Governor McCall and Lieutenant-Governor Coolidge for third terms.

Before the Governor read his message, he and the Lieutenant-Governor were inducted into office, the qualifying oaths being administered by President Wells of the Senate, to whom the chair was yielded by Speaker Cox, as is customary on the occasion of a joint session.

At the close of the Governor's inaugural message, President Wells administered the oaths of office to the members of the Executive Council. The usual reception was then held in the Hall of Flags.

House Acts on Business

While awaiting the inaugural ceremonies today the Massachusetts House of Representatives acted upon numerous matters of business. There came down from the Senate the official report of the joint special committee to canvass votes for candidates of state officers, showing the election of Samuel W. McCall and the others on the Republican ticket, and they were duly declared elected. The report was duly accepted. A similar report upon the result of the council election was made and accepted.

The House passed a bill appropriating \$250,000 as a deficiency under the Act of 1917, which provided \$10 a month for enlisted men in the military and naval service of the United States from Massachusetts. The appropriation of \$1,500,000 made in 1917 is exhausted.

LEGISLATION FOR SCHOOLS SOUGHT

State Board of Education Would Certify All the Superintendents in Massachusetts

Legislation requiring the certification of all public school superintendents in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts and authorizing the extension of "physical education" in the schools are among eight recommendations made to the General Court by Payson Smith, commissioner of education, on behalf of the State Board of Education.

It is proposed that all school superintendents shall be certified by the state board beginning with Sept. 1, 1918, superintendents now in office being certified without examination. A director of physical education, at an annual salary of \$5,000 and two assistant directors, one of whom would be a woman at \$2,500 salary, is sought, and the State is asked to provide an appropriation of \$15,000 for this proposition.

The establishment of continuation schools and courses of instruction for employed minors under 16 years is advocated. Appointment of an agent to aid in establishing and to have supervision over vocational guidance courses in the public schools, including the high schools, is sought, and it is proposed to conduct a general survey of vocational guidance education in Massachusetts. Such agent would be paid an annual salary of \$4,000 and a salary of \$2,500 would be paid to a woman assistant agent.

The board seeks to have the fixed sum of \$800 removed from the law relating to the furnishing of materials to the schools for testing the sight and hearing of pupils, so as to permit the expenditure of whatever sum the General Court might provide. This request follows the recommendation of the public health council of the State Board of Education.

For the erection of a new dormitory at the State Normal School at Framingham, \$161,000 is asked, while \$11,000 is asked for the purchase of land adjacent to the normal school property at Framingham, in anticipation of expansion of the school.

Another fact recommended by the board provides facilities for training persons disabled in the industries.

ADVANCES IN MILK PRICES IN DALLAS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

DALLAS, Tex.—Dairymen of Dallas have recently announced a further advance in the price of milk sold at retail, one dairy now charging 20 cents a quart for sweet milk and others charging 17½ and 18 cents for their product. This last advance has been called

to the attention of the district Federal Food Administrator, J. E. Babcock, who has made a report on the situation to State Food Administrator E. A. Feden at Houston.

In his report, Mr. Babcock says that Dallas people are being overcharged \$200 a day on their milk supply, and he declares that there is no justification for asking 20c a quart for milk. Mr. Babcock has been instructed to conduct an inquiry with reference to the cost of production of milk in Dallas to be used as a basis for the Food Administration in passing on the question of excessive cost to the consumers.

UNION FREIGHT ROAD IS SOUGHT

Waterways Commission Would Buy the Link Between the North and South States

The State Waterways Commission, of which John N. Cole of Andover is chairman, asks the Legislature, in its report to that body today, to appropriate \$2,473,141.69 for improvements in Boston Harbor. This sum, says the report, is to be in addition to the \$9,000,000 appropriated by the Legislature of 1911.

The most important item in the list that makes up the account is a recommendation that the tracks and track facilities of the Union Freight Railroad be acquired. Included in this item also are provision for track extensions across the Northern Avenue Bridge. The sum of \$370,000 is required for the purposes cited.

The board asks for \$778,341.69 for the completion of the drydock at South Boston and \$350,000 more for the purpose of laying tracks on the Commonwealth flats, for paving streets and constructing sewers, all of these being in proximity to the drydock. Another improvement provided for in the South Boston project, and for which the board asks an appropriation of \$374,000, entails the building of a platform on the reserved channel and for excavating in that section.

East Boston improvements are also provided for in the recommendation, \$500,000 being asked for installing tracks and constructing streets on the Commonwealth flats there. Another \$100,000 is asked for improvements to the State's lands near the Fore River shipbuilding plant.

JEWISH OPINION ON FALL OF JERUSALEM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Jewish citizens of Birmingham differ in opinion as to the effect the fall of Jerusalem will have upon the history of Palestine and on the development of Zionism in the United States. Rabbi Morris Newfield has declared that it is probably better to wait until the war ends before making any statements concerning the effects of Jerusalem's capture. He was positive that it would not do for the small minority in Palestine to rule the majority, and at present the Jews in Palestine are far in the minority. This he declared contrary to the ideas of democracy for which America is fighting. If the allies of the United States and this country are successful in the war, there may, he said, be a large colonization of Jews in Palestine after the war, and this would change conditions there.

Isadore Shapiro, lawyer and member of the state Legislature, while neither opposing nor espousing Zionism, said he would be pleased if a Jewish state under modern conditions could be tried out. He was emphatic in his statement that he does not want to see the Turk or any one else driven out of the country.

EDUCATORS TO MEET IN PHILADELPHIA

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The National Society for the Promotion of Industrial Education will meet in Philadelphia Feb. 21 to 23. This will enable delegates to the meeting of the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association, in Atlantic City, Feb. 25 to March 2, to attend both meetings.

WOMEN WORKERS IN FRANCE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Paying tribute to the part which the women of France are taking in the war, Stephane Lauzanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris *Matin*, said that today nearly half a million women are working in the French manufacturing for munitions. At the beginning of the war he had 25,000 women working in those factories," said M. Lauzanne, speaking before the City Club of Cincinnati. "Last year we had 225,000 and now 475,000."

SALT SHIPMENTS TO GEORGIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

ATLANTA, Ga.—Records received at the office of the Georgia Food Administration show that 58 cars of salt have been brought into Georgia since the last of November and approximately 100 more cars are on the way. These shipments followed extraordinary efforts of the Administration to secure a supply for farmers.

RHODE ISLAND WOULD BUY FOOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Representative Aledo of this city introduced a resolution in the House of Representatives Wednesday providing for an appropriation of \$200,000 which a specially appointed agent would use in buying food and fuel to sell at cost plus handling expenses to the needy.

ADDRESS OF GOV. MCCALL

Third Inaugural Speech of Chief Executive of Massachusetts Given Before Senate and House of Representatives

Declaring the duty of the Massachusetts Legislature and Governor to be "to subordinate everything else to the necessities of the war," Gov. Samuel W. McCall, in his third inaugural address before the State Senate and House of Representatives, assembled in the House Chamber today, recommended rigid economy in State expenditures and legislation designed "to maintain the position which the Commonwealth has always maintained in times of national danger, and do all in our power that our country may emerge victoriously from the trial through which she is passing."

Legislation giving the Governor power to examine all estimates of appropriations and to submit to the Legislature a budget of appropriations deemed by him to be necessary to proper government, was recommended as one means of lessening expenditures without impairing efficiency.

The Governor asked that particular attention be given to measures affecting the street-railway systems, which he declared to be in a "deplorable condition, both with regard to their financial strength, and, as to most of them, with regard to the character of the service they render the public." The State, he said, should require that these railways be honestly and economically managed and "do away with the excessive crowding of cars."

Governor McCall advocated legislation designed to reduce accidents in workshops, and reiterated his recommendation of last year that a system of health and age insurance be established, declaring in this connection that the war demands conservation of workers. He said that during the year ended June 30, 1913, which was the first year of the Workmen's Compensation Act, there was paid out to workers in the form of compensation and medical assistance \$1,667,000, as compared to over \$5,000,000 during the year ended last June.

Enactment of a measure for the voting of Massachusetts soldiers and sailors in the service of the United States, was recommended, and in the interest of efficiency of the soldiers at Camp Devens, Ayer, the Governor requested that an additional appropriation be made to be used in assisting the towns in the vicinity of that cantonment in their efforts to guard the soldiers against deleterious influences.

The Governor advised against permitting any falling off in attendance at continuation schools, and advocated the passage of a measure making attendance compulsory in certain cases, such as the method now in operation in Boston.

In conclusion, he declared himself opposed to a premature peace, and in favor of a clear enunciation of the objects of the United States in the war. Governor McCall's address in part follows:

"We must rigidly safeguard our credit, and carefully husband all our resources, in order that what we have may be available for the support of our country. I feel sure that we shall cooperate with each other and shall scrutinize most carefully all appropriation bills—cutting out expenses that are unnecessary, and conserving every resource of the Commonwealth."

"It is obviously our duty to subordinate everything else to the necessities of the war. New legislative programs, however meritorious, which call for the expenditure of public money or which mortgage our credit should be postponed. The cost of running our government will, to some extent, be made greater on account of the increased cost of supplies of every sort that we purchase. But the gross expense should not much, if any, exceed the expenditures of a year ago if we shall postpone the things which may wait until another day. Whether we shall need new taxes will depend upon the magnitude of the appropriations, and upon whether the existing sources of revenue shall in any degree be dried up by the war."

"As chief executive, with a high responsibility for administration, the Governor should be enabled to examine all estimates of appropriations, and to submit to the Legislature a budget containing a statement of appropriations deemed by him to be necessary for the proper maintenance of the government. This budget should include the amounts required for ordinary maintenance, to meet deficiencies, to pay interest and maturities upon debt, and also to provide the additions and improvements to existing institutions which may seem necessary or desirable. The recommendations for spending money might well be accompanied by recommendations for raising it, whether by loans or new taxes. A haphazard system of public finance is likely to be an expensive system."

"I urge upon you the great importance of improving the efficiency of the transportation systems of the Commonwealth. The national Government is now operating the steam railroads of the country, and for the present they are practically taken from the field of our consideration. Our street railway systems are in a deplorable condition, both with regard to their financial strength, and, as to the most of them, with regard to the character of the service they render the public."

"The State should require that these corporations should be honestly and economically managed, should provide good accommodations for their patrons, should do away with the excessive crowding of cars which adds a wearisome length to the working day and does much injury to health, and

that they should be permitted to receive for this service a rate of fare which would pay the fair cost of running it. Our people do not desire transportation wholly or in part free, but they desire and should receive good service and at its fair cost. The chief elements of cost of such service are reasonable wages, maintenance of the property, and a fair return upon actual investment, and not upon inflated values. I recommend legislation designed to enable our street railways to be efficient servants of the public. If the Public Service Commission does not possess sufficient authority in the premises, I recommend that additional authority be granted them."

"The war must not distract our attention from the necessity of education. There has been a marked falling off in the number of scholars in our normal schools which will have a tendency to lessen the number of our trained teachers. The high wages of labor encourage young people to leave school and seek employment. The money thus obtained is often needed in the homes. In order that this condition may interfere as little as possible with the education of the boys and girls, it would seem to be wise that the attendance upon our continuation schools in such cases should be made compulsory throughout the Commonwealth, as it is now in the city of Boston."

"When our adversary states particular terms, when he puts himself in the way with us, our thoughts should take some definite shape in response, and not phrase themselves in vague even if noble generalizations, which, however much they may do honor to our moral nature, are for the purposes of the occasion wholly meaningless and negative, and carry nothing from one nation to another. If an enemy fairly tells us what he will give, and it is too little, let us tell him what we will accept. Otherwise we may make ourselves responsible for the further drifting of the universe, and for the continued deepening of the night that is settling upon civilization."

BUDGET PROPOSES TAX OF \$11,000,000

Model for Massachusetts State Expenditures Given to Legislature in Committee Report

In a preliminary, model budget for Massachusetts state expenditures, which has been presented to the Legislature in the report of the special recess committee on finance and budget procedure, a state tax of \$11,000,000 is contemplated for the fiscal year 1918. It is the first time that a budget scheme of apportioning state revenues has been actively considered in Massachusetts, and in view of war financial conditions it is believed some definite step may be taken toward adopting the plan.

The budget recommends a total expenditure of \$23,898,490.35 for 1918, as compared with departmental estimates aggregating \$25,422,006.82, and with appropriations or other outstanding authorizations of \$22,886,896.19, for 1917. The estimated ordinary revenue of \$12,627,700, augmented by other revenues of \$5,426,200, and by \$400,000 from bond issues, leaves a probable state tax of \$11,000,000.

The committee made a large reduction in the estimates for military purposes, which were almost \$300,000 in excess of last year's appropriation, due to efforts to maintain a large state guard organization, in which 12,000 men have enlisted. The committee has allotted \$350,000 for maintenance of the state guard, exclusive of pay and expenses when called for active duty. Drastic action with regard to the Norfolk State Hospital, which is said to have a low inmate population as compared with capacity, is recommended by the committee. Large increases are contemplated in the budget appropriations for state institutions.

SALESMEN MAY MEET IN OKLAHOMA CITY

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—If the plans of many prominent business men carry, says The Oklahoman, it is expected that more than 6000 delegates of the World's Salesmanship Congress will meet in Oklahoma City, June 16, 1918, and while definite plans for the convention are, of course, not framed, work along this line is going forward. Oklahoma City, according to prominent members of the congress, ranks high as a probable site for the annual session.

Since its inception in July, 1916, the congress has held both its sessions in Detroit. President Wilson traveled from Washington to Detroit to endorse the movement and to deliver the opening address.

The World's Salesmanship Congress is a non-profit, educational movement to "better business through the betterment of salesmanship." President Wilson has assured the executive committee that it is his desire that annual sessions be held each year despite the war.

BREWERY WORKERS BOND DISPOSALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

HOUSTON, Tex.—One of the resolutions presented to the biennial convention of the International Union of Brewery Workers of America at Houston, recommended that the union dispose of all municipal, county or other bonds from dry states, counties or cities, giving as a reason that the bonds had depreciated in value on account of the State, county or city having joined the prohibition ranks. Another resolution recommended that, where women workers were employed, they shall be paid the same salary as men for the same kind of work.

PEOPLES SUBJECT TO AUSTRIAN YOKE

Opinion Prevails in Congressional Circles That Many Such in United States Should Not Be Classified as Enemy Aliens

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Because of the many persons in the United States classified as subjects of Austria-Hungary who in reality have been, compelled for centuries to submit to the yoke of Austrian tyranny, the opinion prevails in congressional circles that some definite step must be taken soon to exempt from classification as enemy aliens those persons who are not in reality subjects of Austria-Hungary and who have declared their allegiance to the United States. Many such persons, it is pointed out, have entered the military service of the United States and in other ways have manifested their patriotism and allegiance to the cause for which the United States and the Allies are fighting.

A resolution has already been introduced in the House asking that such persons be exempt from classification as "enemy aliens" and that they be subject to the Selective Service Law. It is thought that there will be no difficulty in securing the adoption of such a resolution. The Senate will also shortly consider this problem.

Facts disclose that under the Dual Monarchy there are today almost 8,500,000 Bohemians, more than 5,000,000 Poles, 4,000,000 Ruthenians, more than 1,500,000 Slovenians, 5,500,000 Serbo-Croatians, almost 3,250,000 Rumanians, and more than 800,000 Italians. These people who constitute more than a majority of all the peoples of the Dual Monarchy under Austria-Hungary rule, against their wishes and without their consent, are it is said on excellent authority, enduring the greatest destitution and distress. Representative Sabath, of Illinois, declared on the floor of the House that 95 per cent of these afflicted peoples would in his opinion be ready to take arms against the Hapsburg monarchy if the opportunity should be afforded.

When the war declaration against Austria-Hungary was being discussed on the floor of the House, Representative Sabath, speaking of these peoples who have been subjugated by the Hapsburgs, said:

"These people sympathize with the Allies. Sympathize, do I say? Why, they look to the Allies as their saviors to release them from these many centuries of the most cruel and almost inhuman bondage that they have suffered under the rule of Austria-Hungary. They feverishly await the overthrow of the German Government that has dominated over Austria for years past, and are eagerly yearning for the day when the downfall of Austria-Hungary will result in their regaining their separate nationalities where each people 'will be governed by the consent of the governed.'"

"I know that the men of these nationalities living today in the greatest democracy that the world ever knew, the United States of America, fully appreciate of its institutions and opportunities, will do their part and their share to aid the country of their adoption and devotedly serve the cause of humanity and democracy for which we are fighting today."

Representative Sabath had inserted in the Congressional Record an article written by Jaroslav F. Smetanka, which describes briefly the steps by which various races were subdued by Austria and amalgamated into what is known as the Austro-Hungarian Empire. The article reads in part as follows:

"The foundations for the present Austrian Empire were laid in 1526, when Ferdinand, to whom his elder brother Charles conveyed the Hapsburg dominions on the Danube and in the Alps, secured his election to the thrones of Bohemia and Hungary. Austria-Hungary of today contains in addition to these three elements, only the Polish-Ruthenian provinces of Galicia and Bukovina on the northeast and smaller districts inhabited by Italians and Croats on the southwest. The two Turkish provinces of Bosnia and Herzegovina, annexed recently, are purely Serbo-Croat in race and language."

"Out of this brief statement of the origin and growth of the Hapsburg Empire one fact stands out clearly, namely, that this great power, second among the states of Europe, is not the product of the expansion of a single race occupying constantly new lands and assimilating new people. The races that the Hapsburgs gathered under their sway are still in existence, full of energy, conscious of their separate nationality, eager to live their own life, fighting bitterly all attempts to make them over into something else, whether it be into Germans or Magyars. The dynasty could have justified and made possible the continued existence of this collection of nations and fragments of nations only if it had allowed each race full opportunity for self-development and widest possible measure of autonomy. But the dynasty was German."

Up to 1866 its ambition was to be the head of the entire German nation, of which the Hapsburg territories were to form an integral part. When the Prussian kings supplanted the rulers of Austria in the leadership of Germany, Francis Joseph hesitated for a while and was on the verge of making his empire a federal structure with equal rights for all races, but instead of that he put into effect a compromise by means of which he pacified the Magyars and sacrificed all the rest. He divided his empire into two parts, in the Austrian half of it the German dynasty was made the ruling race, while the Hungarian half, with its

Slav and Ruman majority, was turned over to the Magyars.

A few figures will show the galling injustice of this arrangement. But before Austrian official statistics are cited it is necessary to mention that they are notoriously biased in favor of the two ruling races. In 1910 the racial figures for the Austrian half of the monarchy were as follows: Germans 9,950,266; Bohemians 6,435,983; Poles 4,967,984; Little Russians 3,608,844; Slovenians 1,252,940; Serbo-Croatians 783,334; Italians 768,422; Rumanians 275,115.

The German population, which numbers only 35.58 per cent, has a majority in Parliament and treats the Slavs, who number more than 60 per cent, as "minderwertig," inferior people.

Hungary the Slavs and the Rumanians fared even worse, for the Magyars, an Asiatic race, proceeded ruthlessly to make the words "Magyar" and "Hungarian" synonymous. Everything non-Magyar was treason against the Hungarian State, and races that lived in Hungary when the Magyars were still an unknown tribe wandering on the steppes of Central Asia were condemned to extinction. This barbarous policy did bring results, for in 1910 the Magyars, according to their statistics, for the first time formed a bare majority of the people of Hungary. The figures for 1910 are as follows: Magyars 10,050,575; Rumanians 2,949,027; Germans 2,037,435; Slovaks 1,967,970; Croatsians 1,833,167; Serbians 1,196,471; Little Russians 472,587.

"The policy of oppression pursued by the two ruling races of the dual empire made the collapse of the whole structure of the Hapsburg monarchy inevitable sooner or later. For years, as Francis Joseph was growing old, speculation was rife about the fate of Austria. As it is, Francis Joseph preceded his empire into the tomb by only a year or so. When he declared war on Serbia, he signed the warrant of the greatness of the Hapsburg dynasty."

Today not a single one of the 11 races subject to Emperor Charles desires the continuation of Austria-Hungary. Poles expect the restoration of Poland; Little Russians want to join 25,000,000 of their kinsmen in Russia; Rumanians hope to form a part of greater Rumania; Croatsians, Slovenians, and Serbians plan the union of their race with Serbia and Montenegro in a great Yugo-Slav kingdom. Italians of Austria will naturally be joined to Italy. Bohemians and Slovaks want independence in a common Czechoslovak State. Magyars care for only one thing, to maintain their tyranny over all Hungary, while the Germans want the closest union with or even annexation to Imperial Germany. The only Austrian left is the Emperor. Dismemberment of Austria will hurt Emperor Charles in pride and pocket, but it will be welcomed by the overwhelming majority of the people of the empire.

LIMA STREET CAR TRANSFER SYSTEM

WASHINGTON, D. C.—No cash registers are used on the street cars of Lima Peru, the company preferring to rely for its records upon serially numbered printed paper slips, somewhat similar to the transfers used in the United States. One of these is given to the passenger when his fare is paid, and he is required to show it to the inspector who boards the car at frequent intervals to check up the conductor.

Two kinds of slips are used—one for a straight ride and another for a "connexion," or transfer to another line. When the latter is presented to the conductor on the connecting line, one end is torn to show that it has been canceled, but the ticket is retained by the passenger, as in the case of the straight-ride ticket, so that he may participate in the monthly or semi-monthly drawings of the company.

Different colored tickets are used on each line, and are changed from day to day to avoid fraudulent use of the tickets. The lines about the city are divided into four sections and, according to Commerce Reports, a prize of \$30 is given to each of the three principal sections and \$15 is given to the fourth. From among the numbers appearing on the tickets sold as verified by the company's books, one is drawn for each line and the prize is awarded to the holder of that ticket.

In case the prize is not claimed within four days after the drawing, all tickets sold on the day of the drawing on the line issuing the ticket that was not presented whose last three numbers are the same as the last three of the winning ticket, are entitled to a prize of £1 each. This scheme is thought to encourage riding on the cars. In 1916 the total number of passengers carried was 28,500,000.

WOMEN'S INDUSTRIAL UNION

The reference library on women in industry maintained by the Women's Educational and Industrial Union is conducting legislative information service for women's clubs and organizations interested in social welfare measures in Massachusetts. In this connection the librarian has prepared a survey of the record of the 1917 Legislature on bills of interest to women. Information as to dates of hearings, reports of committees, copies of many bills, and record of action on special measures will be on file during the present session of the Legislature.

NAVY PAY CORPS PROMOTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Pay Inspector Christian Joy Peoples, formerly an apprentice time clerk in the Mare Island navy yard, today was recommended for promotion as a rear admiral in the pay corps by Secretary Daniels. He now holds the rank of commander.

PROHIBITION WORK IN THE LEGISLATURE

(Continued from page one)

36 states will have taken favorable action. The question of supreme importance just now is whether Massachusetts will be one of the 36.

"The fact that the liquor traffic is seeing its last days will lead politicians to discount its worth as a political ally. The cause of prohibition will surely win, and legislators and official holders who cling to the sinking ship will find themselves in no enviable position."

"Commenting on the appointments to the Committee on Federal Relations Mr. Davis said, 'So far as the Senate members are concerned, all come from license cities. This may have no particular significance as indicating the attitude of President Wells since he merely reappointed last year's committee. It is rumored that Senator Hastings of North Adams would very much prefer some other committee appointment. If he retire in all fairness I think that President Wells should appoint in his place a senator who comes from dry territory."

"A committee report, however, is not essential to ratification. For years the dyes have been turned down by Massachusetts legislative committees only to succeed in substituting the bill in question for the adverse report of the committee when the matter came up in the House or Senate. We have become accustomed to this sort of thing."

"The search-light of publicity will be turned upon the State House until ratification is secured, and thousands of interested citizens will follow with intense interest every move made."

When asked whether or not he anticipated that the United States brewers would use money freely, here in Massachusetts, Mr. Davis said, "I have less apprehension in this regard since the Pittsburgh cases. On the charge of misuse of money in the elections, the United States Brewers Association was brought before the United States Court at Pittsburgh, Penn., and fined \$10,000, the maximum under the federal law."

"Thirty-three Pennsylvania brewers were also fined \$50,000 for misuses of money in the congressional election of 1914. I do not think that an organization having such a record can be very effective in Massachusetts affairs."

LIBRARY WORK FOR ALIENS PROPOSED

Legislature Requested to appropriate \$6000 to Be Used in the Free Public Libraries

For the promotion of educational work among the alien population of Massachusetts, the Board of Free Public Library Commissioners, Charles F. Belden, chairman, has requested from the Legislature an appropriation of \$6000. This sum would be expended in aiding free public libraries in their work among aliens, including the selection of books and obtaining assistance from representatives of non-English speaking races in different localities in giving lectures and addresses, etc. The commissioners believe there exists a special opportunity for the libraries to interest and instruct newcomers to the United States in all that pertains to good citizenship.

The board of commissioners for the promotion of uniformity of legislation, Hollis R. Bailey, chairman, recommends the adoption by the 1918 Legislature of the Uniform Partnership Act and the Uniform Flag Law. The Uniform Partnership Act has been adopted by Alaska, Illinois, Maryland, Michigan, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Wisconsin and Wyoming.

Broadening the Massachusetts automobile headlight law of 1915 to legalize the use of "lights of yellow or amber tint," in addition to "white lights," is advocated by the State Highway Commission in its legislative recommendations filed with the Secretary of the Commonwealth. The commission has found yellow or amber tinted lamps to be practicable, if properly adjusted, and believes their use should be authorized in the interest of making motoring on the state highways both comfortable and safe.

No new appropriations for state highway construction are asked this year by the commission, which seeks authorization to use certain unexpended funds available for road work. It also asks permission to take advantage of the act of Congress of June, 1916, by which the United States Government is granting aid to the states in construction of rural post roads.

ARKANSAS SCHOOL TAX AMENDMENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—A 12-mill school-tax amendment to the Arkansas constitution, effective this year, will add \$5,000,000 to public expenditures for education, say officials of the State Department of Education. Several thousand dollars will be added to the common school fund as well through an increase in property assessments made by new taxation laws.

The amendment has permitted school districts to raise their school tax limit at discretion and reports show that 50 per cent of the school districts have already voted increases above the 7 mills. This has heretofore been the legal limit.

The amendment has especially benefited some towns, such as Conway and Paragould, where the old school revenue was insufficient to keep the schools going more than six months and citizens had been voluntarily contributing the funds necessary for the rest of the term. These towns voted the limit of 12 mills. The Little Rock district, the largest in the State, voted 9 mills, but this will probably be increased next spring.

ATTACK ON HOOVER RENEWED BY REED

Food Administrator Accused of
Fixing Price of Wheat for
Whole Country Without Legal
Authorization to Take Step

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—That Herbert C. Hoover, United States Food Administrator, has directly usurped the authority of Congress and abused the powers given to him under the food bill was the accusation made today by Senator Reed while Mr. Hoover was giving testimony before the Senate Committee on Manufactures.

Senator Reed, failing to find a loophole for an attack in Mr. Hoover's testimony on sugar, swerved off to wheat, notwithstanding a protest from Mr. Hoover and the disapproval of members of the committee, and bitterly attacked the Food Administrator, on the ground that he had fixed the price of wheat throughout the whole country, although there was no price-fixing power in the bill.

The action of the Food Administrator, said Senator Reed, would in ordinary times be considered criminal and treated accordingly.

It is plainly evident that Senator Reed, in attacking the Food Administration, is not investigating the shortage of sugar, but is primarily making an attempt to show that his own predictions with regard to the food bill, which he so bitterly opposed, have come true.

Mr. Hoover replied that the intent of the Food Control Act, as plainly set forth in the preamble, is to stabilize prices, prevent hoarding, speculation, extortion, as well as to safeguard the consumer. He further asserted that the farmer is satisfied with the price of wheat as agreed on by the Government, and that the President of the United States was fully consulted on all measures pertaining to the fixing of wheat prices and had given his unstinted approval.

A notable passage of arms occurred yesterday between Mr. Hoover and Senator Reed. Probably in order to avoid a clash between himself and the Food Administrator, Senator Reed evidently delegated Senator Lodge to question Mr. Hoover on the food situation in general, the shortage of sugar in the East, and the effect of government regulation of prices. Mr. Hoover asked permission to have inserted in the record the statement already given to the public through the White House, following the alleged refusal of the committee to insert it in the record.

It was at this point in the proceedings that Senator Reed, who had remained unusually silent throughout the hearing, asked Mr. Hoover if it was fair to give the country the impression that it was necessary to go to the President in order to get the statement of the Food Administrator before the people. It was evidently Senator Reed's intention to prove to Mr. Hoover that the Food Administration had been fairly dealt with by the committee. The Food Administrator, as indicated by many monosyllabic negative answers, refused to be convinced, and added with a certain degree of vehemence that those witnesses who gave favorable testimony on behalf of the Food Administration could not speak so conservatively to the country as he himself could have spoken. "Mr. Babst and Mr. Rolph are not myself," declared Mr. Hoover, "nor did I give my testimony. You refused to let me take the stand on the second day of the hearing, kept me waiting 15 days, and in the meantime rumors unfavorable to the Administration which have been spread over the country handicapped the propaganda work which we were carrying out in the interest of conservation."

In course of his testimony on Wednesday the Food Administrator stated that the food bill is defective, inasmuch as it does not provide for sufficient control. Mr. Hoover declared that he deemed it advisable that there should be a Cabinet officer charged with the duty of food control during the war. Far from aspiring to such a position himself, Mr. Hoover implied that he would personally be willing to be relieved of the arduous task.

The Food Administrator also advocated that the Government should have power to buy sugar, as is now done in the case of wheat. As an example of the benefits that would accrue from the Government buying the entire amount of sugar consumed, Mr. Hoover instanced the condition of the beet industry in the West, where there are about 75 sugar factories, no two of which are producing sugar at the same price, some making a big profit, others little or nothing. In the present circumstances the price for the beet sugar, in order to stimulate production, must be placed high enough to enable the most expensive factories to run without a loss. Every factory will get the same price, as the consumer gains nothing by compelling one factory to sell lower than another, as all the sugar seeks the highest level. The proposal made by Mr. Hoover on Wednesday is that the Government should be empowered to buy all the western sugars, pay each factory a fair profit, according to cost of production, and liquidate the cost over all the sugar with a view of ultimately selling cheaper sugar to the consumer.

To a question from a member of the committee as to the wisdom of the appointments he had made, Mr. Hoover entered a vigorous protest against the implications made from time to time to the effect that he had appointed on the international committee men who have or have had sugar interests. The Food Administrator said these were all men who had knowledge of the sugar business and capable executives. "I have every reason to believe," said Mr. Hoover, "that they are

men of patriotism, honesty and loyalty." Mr. Hoover testified that the sugar shortage in the East was simply due to the lack of transportation facilities, that sugar from the South and West en route to the Atlantic seaboard had been delayed for weeks.

Senator Reed demanded to know why beet sugar from the West was kept from the Atlantic seaboard district during the shortage there last fall.

"We had to maintain a higher price for cane sugar to protect Louisiana producers who could not meet the beet sugar prices," said Mr. Hoover. The American Refining Company, through Mr. Babst, Mr. Hoover said, had contracted for approximately 50 per cent of the Louisiana output and the company could not have afforded to handle at a lower price. "We had no right to require refiners and wholesalers in the east to market sugar at a loss," he said.

Methods to curb extortionate sugar charges by retailers were outlined by Mr. Hoover. He said that under the food law retailers are forbidden to charge extortionate rates, but there is no penalty for violation.

"If there had been one I would have prosecuted several retailers," he said. "There have been some very flagrant violations."

Wholesalers, who are under license, have been told not to sell sugar to retailers who attempted to profiteer. In general, they have obeyed. But 1500 of 350,000 retailers were under license, the law requiring only those doing \$100,000 business a year to be licensed.

The wholesaler, Mr. Hoover said, has been limited to the pre-war margin of profit, which in some cases actually was not a profit but a loss. "Wholesalers handled sugar at a loss because they made it up on other articles," said Mr. Hoover.

Senator Reed declared that Mr. Babst had obtained practically all of the Louisiana sugar and charged that Mr. Hoover had made it possible for Mr. Babst exclusively to contract for this sugar without other refiners getting a chance at it.

"Any advantage to the refiner to get this sugar?" asked Senator Reed.

"Well, it enabled him to supply his customers," said Mr. Hoover.

"That's a pretty big thing—means a whole lot to a going concern," rejoined Senator Reed.

Mr. Hoover denied that other refiners had been shut out of this sugar market.

Purchases Limited
Hoarding of Sugar and Flour in California Prohibited by Order
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The first restrictions on the amount of sales of sugar and flour to be made mandatory in California went into effect on Jan. 1, when the State Food Administrator limited the amount of sugar that may be purchased for one family at one time to five pounds, and the amount of flour that may be similarly purchased to 50 pounds. Producers of agricultural products, however, may purchase double amounts. The order will be enforced through the State by the State Sealer of Weights and Measures. Those seeking to evade the law by purchasing at several different stores will be in danger of prosecution.

MEAT TRUST WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

Manager of Independent House
Tells Investigators He Was
Told He Might Enter Com-
bine or Be Put Out of Business

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The Federal Trade Commission's inquiry into the alleged "meat trust" was resumed here today. The "trust" boasted prices in Philadelphia to unprecedented heights, causing one local concern a loss of \$60,000 within a few months, it was declared. Philadelphia was paying 20 cents a pound for beef fats while New York and Detroit were paying from three to five cents, it was shown.

Captain Winfield S. Allen, manager of M. L. Shoemaker & Company, Limited, the principal independent rendering house here, told of a fight his concern has been having with Brown & Company, Inc. Officials of that concern, he said, claim ownership by purchase of the American Agricultural and Chemical Company, which company was revealed by testimony in Boston as the "trust" concern in a number of cities.

He said this fight began a year ago last September. That when both his concern and Brown & Company were losing money, he conferred with Brown representatives. He was told then, he said, that either he must come into the combine and agree to price fixing or his concern would be put out of business.

Operating Expenses Rise
Railroad Statistician Says Income Was
\$100,000,000 Less Than in 1916

CHICAGO, Ill.—The operating income of the country's railroads, despite a new record in revenues, was \$100,000,000 less in 1917 than in the previous year, Frank Haigh Dixon, chief statistician for the bureau of railway economics, declares in an article published by the Railway Age Gazette today.

"Railway revenues for 1917 in all probability crossed the \$4,000,000,000 mark, which is higher by \$400,000,000 than the point attained in 1916, which broke the record by many millions," writes Mr. Dixon. "On the other hand, railway expenses are on an even shaver incline. They amounted to more than \$2,800,000,000 in 1917, which is nearly \$500,000,000 greater than in 1916."

BLANKS IN FOOD SURVEY GIVEN OUT

Boston Office of National Move-
ment Says House to House
Canvass Will Follow Inven-
tories of Dealers and Handlers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

Nearly 300 blanks to be filled in by holders, dealers or others having more than \$250 worth of foodstuffs on hand, have been sent out from the Boston office of the United States Department of Agriculture for the National Food Survey, according to these officials today. Small dealers and others whose names were not available in Washington and, therefore, did not receive a blank, are reporting in large numbers to the local office, about 50 having requested blanks up to noon today.

House to house canvassing for hoarded stocks of food is to follow the survey of dealers and handlers of foodstuffs in Boston and other cities throughout the United States. Representative localities are to be taken as a basis for approximating the amount throughout the country. There is a penalty of not more than \$1000 fine or imprisonment of one year or both for those not making proper returns or for attempting to hide food.

The Boston offices for this work are at rooms 409 and 510 Fidelity Building and 1140 Oliver Building. Blanks for recording the amount of food on hand are being distributed and must be mailed to Washington. The Boston offices are collecting and sending in the names of firms and individuals handling food.

This duty and the increasing work of the Bureau of Markets has caused an expansion of office room. Formerly located in one room on the 18th floor of the customhouse, the quarters were moved to nine rooms in the Fidelity Building, while three are occupied at the Oliver Building. The single room in the customhouse is to be occupied at once by the Boston office of the United States War Board, in charge of Roland Baker and John G. Simon.

This branch of federal service began in the fall of 1915, when a small office was taken in the Old South Building where cotton reports were made out. Later it was moved to the customhouse, and duties were increased. Issuing market news service, followed by a live stock and meats branch, grain supervision, city market investigation, and food products inspection. The latest duty is the food survey.

Plans for the personal visit to householders have not been definitely determined.

MILK COMMISSION ANNOUNCES PRICES

Consumers Who Have Product
Delivered at Homes to Pay
14 1-2 Cents a Quart

Milk consumers in the large New England cities and milk producers for the New England trade were benefited by the decision yesterday of the Federal Regional Milk Commission which fixed the price for the coming three months at 14 1/2 cents a quart at the Boston home, 12 1/2 cents at the Boston store and 8 1/2 cents for the farmer f. o. b. Boston. The advance to the consumer was less than was anticipated, and while the farmer did not get all that was desired, the distributor in the large cities gained only a small advantage. It is expected that the Boston price fixed by the commission will be operative in all the large New England milk-consuming centers. The Boston price is 1 1/2 cents lower than that in New York and 1 cent higher than the Cleveland rate, as established by the federal commissions in those districts.

The justice of the "cash and carry" plan is recognized in the fixing of a price at the local store, although the price is advanced from 11 to 12 1/2 cents through the abolition of the milk station system which has been tried in Boston for the past two months.

The consumers also gain in the reduction of the price of delivered pints from 8 1/2 to 8 cents, the store price for pints being 7 cents.

The price schedule for bulk milk sold mostly to hotels and restaurants in 8 1/2-cent quarts, from 1 to 10 cans is \$1.02 a can; from 11 to 20 cans it is \$1 per can; from 21 to 30 cans it is 98 cents; from 31 to 40 cans it is 97 cents; from 41 to 50 cans it is 96 cents. In 40-quart jugs, 1 to 10 jugs, 11 1/2 cents per quart; 10 or more jugs, 11 cents per quart.

The commission stated that the 8 1/2 cents rate f. o. b. Boston, to the producer, included whatever loss has been sustained by the farmer while waiting two months for the decision of the regional commission. If at the end of the next three months the producers have not recovered from such losses, the commission will reopen the question.

HOMES FOUND OF FORMER PEOPLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

LINCOLN, Neb.—Circular depressions frequently found in the plains regions have long been known as buffalo wallows, and were supposed to have been caused by the bison bulls. In the days when the great herds roamed there. Old settlers recall as a diversion of these animals the pawing of dirt and the rolling of their foreparts in the earth, and this was the basis of the long-held belief. Now comes R. F. Gilder, in a paper presented to the State Historical Society, in which he says that archeologists who have been digging the past year in a number of the counties that border on the river, between Blair and Falls City,

have unearthed proof that they really mark the dwelling places of a people who antedated the Indian as a resident of this section.

The most valuable finds were in hiding places. There were such novelties as four-bladed stone knives; heads rudely carved out of stone; figures modeled in clay and burned; beads made of clay, shell and bone; millstones; combs made of elk horns; bone fish hooks; paint mills and their products; hafted spoons made of shells and the like.

All of the houses were built about four or five feet underground, with marks indicating that gabled roofs of poles covered with grass and dirt were built over them. Most of the houses were entered by tunnels 50 or more feet in length. All these houses were built with their entrances to the north star and were longer from north to south in each instance.

Mr. Gilder says that the curious things about these finds is that all of the articles correspond in shape and design to articles found in researches in many other countries, and support the theory that these peoples all had a common origin.

FARM LOAN BOARD ASKS MORE MONEY

Farmers Reported to Be in Need
of Financial Aid—Hundred
Million Bond Purchase Rec-
ommended and Larger Loans

WASHINGTON, D. C.—American agriculture is faced with a serious financial situation, the Federal Farm Loan Board declares in its first annual report to Congress today. Recommendations are made to permit the Secretary of the Treasury to purchase the coming year \$100,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds, if necessary, these bonds to be re-sold to investors as the demand for them develops. This, it is declared, "will provide the basic industry of the United States with the capital needed to increase food production during the war, stabilize interest rates and encourage bond purchases."

"Millions of dollars of foreign capital which had been invested in farm mortgages in the United States have been withdrawn on account of the war," the report declares. "The funds of large corporations and individual investors which have been employed freely in the making of farm mortgages in the past are being kept in more liquid and available form on account of the war conditions and a great deal of local capital heretofore loaned to farmers has been diverted because of more attractive interest rates in other fields."

"All of this had thrown a tremendous increased burden upon the federal reserve system. Not only has the reduction in the amount of available funds for farm loans increased the demands upon the system but it has multiplied the difficulties under which it operated because the capital which the federal land banks lend to farmers is procured by the sale of farm loan bonds and the sale of these bonds has been interfered with by this abnormal situation."

In addition to recommending the right of Secretary McAdoo to purchase \$100,000,000 worth of farm loan bonds this year, the report urges that the maximum loan limit be increased from \$10,000 to \$25,000, that denominations of the bonds be changed from \$25 to \$20, and from \$50 to \$40 "to eliminate the fractional cent in computing interest," and to amend the legislative law that a borrower may pay any or all of his indebtedness on any interest date instead of after five years, as now.

ARRESTED ON CHARGE OF SMUGGLING RUBBER

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Felix Malitz of West Seventieth Street, and Gustave Adolph Engler of West Ninety-Seventh Street, prominent in German club circles, were arrested today, charged with attempting to smuggle rubber into Germany. Federal agents charge that the men, by arrangement with a former steward of the Norwegian-American liner Christianfjord, opened packages consigned to the steamer, inserting quantities of rubber. These packages, addressed to neutral countries, eventually reached Germany, the government agents say.

BRITISH SUBJECTS ADVISED

Advice to British subjects residing in New England in connection with the latest questionnaire sent out by the United States Government was contained in a telegram received today by Capt. Kenneth D. Marlatt, head of the British and Canadian Recruiting Mission at 44 Bromfield Street, from Lieut. Col. F. C. Jamieson, commanding officer of the eastern division station at New York. The message reads: "Note that under selective service regulations all British subjects who are registrants whether they are declarants or not must fill in and return questionnaire. Those who are not declarants should claim exemption on grounds of nationality in series seven of questionnaire. Such men will automatically be placed in class five. Those who fail to complete questionnaire will be declared defaulters and will be automatically placed in class one. Inform all recruits in your division."

FRANK RIGHT DESIRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—The Oklahoma State Council of Defense has adopted resolutions, copies of which have been sent to each Oklahoma representative and senator in Washington, requesting that they work for the passage of a law that will give state councils of defense the right to use the government frank. Copies of the resolutions were also sent to other state councils throughout the nation and to chairmen and secretaries of all county councils in Oklahoma.

COAL IS MOVING TO NEW ENGLAND

Speedy Action Follows Breaking
of Pennsylvania Congestion—
All Rail Route Up Hudson
River to Aid in Distribution

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Speedy movement of coal diverted for the immediate relief of New England was reported to the United States Fuel Administration on Wednesday at noon. On Monday the Fuel Administration ordered 1250 cars of coal, tied up behind congestion at Pennsylvania ports, to New Jersey tidewater ports. Of this 750 cars were for New England distribution and 500 for the use of the United States Shipping Board. By noon on Tuesday the first trainload of this coal had reached Jersey terminals, and by 6 o'clock on Wednesday morning six trains, carrying 315 cars of coal, had reached Jersey points.

The Fuel Administration had arranged to have the Pennsylvania railroad carry cars of coal on car floats from Jersey terminal points through New York Bay and to coal yards on the Harlem River in New York City. This plan will eliminate some of the difficulties of the transportation of coal by barge from the Jersey City terminal to New York City. Plans are also being made to handle coal by all rail routes to New England, up the west bank of the Hudson River and across the Hudson at the Poughkeepsie Bridge.

Wood Burning in Florida

Power to Enforce Substitution for Coal
Asked by State Administrator

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Southern Bureau

JACKSONVILLE, Fla.—Arthur T. Williams, State Fuel Administrator of Florida, has addressed a letter to the National Fuel Administrator, asking power to compel all industrial plants in the State of Florida to substitute wood for coal.

In a statement to the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Williams said that he had submitted a plan to the National Fuel Administrator designed to combat the exorbitant prices on wood, applied by what he named as a "combine" of dealers here, formed, he says, as soon as the order to use wood instead of coal in the homes was sent out, by inaugurating a municipal woodyard in Jacksonville.

Mr. Williams states that many dealers are securing \$18 and \$20 a cord for wood, which, he says, should not cost more than \$8. Under his plan Mr. Williams asks that he be given power to get proper transportation from the railroads and promises, if he does, to get an abundance of wood for fuel. Of the six varieties of wood found in Florida in great abundance, three, namely hard maple, blackjack and oak, are equal ton to ton with coal, while pine, cedar and cypress are softer.

Mines Increase Output

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Strip pit mines in this State are doing much to assist in relieving the coal shortage. They are working extra forces of men and employing steam shovels. By these methods they are able to produce greater quantities of coal than the shaft mines.

An encouraging feature in the coal situation was the increased production shown by the Henryetta mines during the week just preceding the holidays. The highest daily record since the month of September was made during that week, the production being 600 tons per day more than for any similar period since the Government made the first call upon the railroads to handle troop movements to the cantonments.

Philadelphia Situation Serious
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—A serious coal shortage exists in Philadelphia today. So serious has the situation become that theaters, saloons and other places not regarded as war time necessities are expected to be closed this afternoon by the Philadelphia fuel committee.

With 43 public schools and an increasing number of industrial plants shut down, and with suffering widespread throughout the city, drastic action to bring relief is promised by the committee.

Coal Company President Arrested

BUTLER, Pa.—Harry Hamilton, president of the Standard Coal Company, was arrested here today on the charge that he sold coal to consumers at prices higher than those fixed by the Federal Coal Administrator.

ATTEMPTED EGG COMBINE CHARGED

Butter Trade Also Asking if
"Packers Are Not Seeking to
Control Other Produce, Too

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The butter, egg and poultry trade in this city is beginning to ask whether the big packers are not seeking to obtain control over those commodities.

It is said that while egg production is smaller this year than last, storage holdings are larger, and that the meat packers control about 75 per cent of the storage supply. It is claimed also that the packers used to influence with the Food Administration obtaining the order that all warehouses

be emptied of turkey holdings, first before Thanksgiving and now before March 1. Meanwhile the packers are said to have sold their own cold storage turkeys held over from last year.

As for butter, the Produce News in this city has given publicity to a Chicago dispatch charging that an employee of Swift & Co., has written to all the cold storage houses in Chicago "asking them to turn over the butter business of the country to Swift & Co. on a silver platter."

This letter is quoted as follows: "We are buying some storage butter from day to day and are interested in getting the butter direct from present owners. If you will favor us with a list of parties now owning butter in your freezers we will be pleased to communicate with them in an effort to market what they have for sale in the most direct line to the consumer, in accordance with the wishes of the Food Administration."

The Produce News calls this an attempt by the beef packers to turn to their account the Food Administration's edicts, for the purpose of monopolizing the butter, egg and poultry business.

CONGRESS HAS ONLY A BRIEF MEETING

Both Houses Honor Memory of
Former Members—Suffrage
Committee Cannot Hold Hear-
ings While House Is in Session

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Both houses of Congress reconvened today after having adjourned over the Christmas holidays. Immediately on the reading of the journal the House and Senate adjourned until tomorrow out of respect to the memory of the Hon. Francis G. Newlands, who was Senator from Nevada, and the Hon. E. R. Bathrick, who was representative from Ohio.

Beginning with Friday, the business of the session will commence in earnest. The House Committee on Woman Suffrage, recently formed, is holding hearings on the federal suffrage amendment. Unanimous consent was refused today for the committee to hold hearings while the House is in session.

The House naval affairs subcommittee has recommended its investigation of the Navy Department, sitting in executive session.

On the Senate side the military committee is continuing its investigation into the War Department's conduct of the war, the point now under investigation being the alleged shortages of clothing and supplies for enlisted men. Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, is again before the Senate Committee on Manufactures, which is investigating the sugar shortage.

The Senate Commerce Committee will continue its hearings aimed at a thorough investigation of the Shipping Board and its activities.

THEATERS FOR MEN IN CAMP

Public May Buy "Smileage
Books" of Admission to High
Class Shows to Send Soldiers

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Announcement is made by the Secretary of War of the appointment of the Military Entertainment Council, under the Commission on Training Camp Activities, of which Raymond B. Fosdick is chairman. Under this arrangement entertainment features in the army cantonments and national guard camps will be consolidated. Those appointed on the council are: James Couzens, chairman, Detroit; Asa G. Candler, Atlanta; Mrs. Josiah E. Cowles, Los Angeles; W. R. Dawes, Chicago; James A. Flaherty, Philadelphia; Dr. Frank W. Gunsaulus, Chicago; Myron T. Herrick, Cleveland; Maj. Henry Lee Higginson, Boston; Otto H. Kahn, New York; Mrs. Howard H. Spaulding, Jr., Chicago, and F. W. Woolworth, New York.

The three different organizations consolidated are the Y. M. C. A. auditoriums, Chautauqua tents and camp theaters, under the management of Marc Klaw of New York.

The reason given for the consolidation of the entertainment work is to prevent duplication of effort and to bring about the highest efficiency in supplying the soldiers with high-class amusement features. A minimum cost of Harry P. Harrison of Chicago, a Chautauqua manager, will be executive chairman under the Entertainment Council. The work of the council will be to arrange for the financing of the 16 Liberty theaters, built by the United States Government, each seating 3000 soldiers, as well as the Liberty auditoriums and Liberty tents in all the cantonments and national guard camps.

The Government has built and equipped the theaters. The expense of putting on the shows is to be provided by a nation-wide campaign for the sale of what will be called "Smileage Books," of \$1 and \$5 values, containing respectively 20 and 100 coupons, good for admission to any of the Liberty performances. The books will bear the signature of the Secretary of War and will be placed on sale in every city and town in the country Jan. 25, so that they may be generally purchased and sent to the soldiers as passes to the shows. There is space on the books for an inscription, giving the name of the donor and the name of the soldier to whom it is to be sent. Civilians, the announcement says, may take advantage of the cheap admission provided by the Smileage Books only when the books are presented by men in uniform.

UNIFORM CLOTH IS CALLED TOO LIGHT

Woolen Mills Superintendent
Tells Senate Military Investi-
gators That He Thinks Army
Clothing Is Not Warm Enough

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Continuing its investigation into the clothing shortage in the United States Army and the quality of clothing and supplies which have been furnished to the enlisted men by the quartermaster corps of the army, the Senate military committee today summoned before it M. E. Driscoll, superintendent of the Haritan Woolen Mills, Haritan, N. J., who substantially supported the testimony offered on Wednesday by Charles Elenman, vice-chairman of the division on supplies, Council of National Defense.

Mr. Driscoll asserted that the change in quality, effected by reducing the percentage of wool in the army uniforms, had resulted in a garment not as good as the old one, for he declared, the present uniform is not warm enough, especially for use in France.

The committee had before it samples of the type of cloth used in the United States Army uniform and in the German army uniform. Mr. Driscoll told the committee that he considered the German uniform to be superior to that of the American army. It is known that Germany has spent several dollars more per uniform than the War Department has allowed for the American uniform.

Bureau Reorganization

Business Divisions of Ordnance De-
partment to Be Consolidated

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Department has announced a general reorganization of the ordnance bureau with experienced business men at the head of important divisions under the chief of ordnance.

The new plan, under which it is proposed to make the bureau a great working unit modeled somewhat after the British Ministry of Munitions, was outlined to the Senate Military Committee recently by Major-General Crozier. It now has been approved by Secretary Baker and put into effect. The reorganization was announced in this statement:

"Heretofore the business of the Ordnance Department has been conducted by five separate and more or less independent organizations under the direction of the chief of ordnance. These divisions will now be consolidated. The business functions of the department will be carried on by four operating divisions.

"(A) The procurement division will negotiate all orders and contracts for artillery, small arms, ammunition and other articles heretofore purchased by the various divisions of the ordnance department.

"(B) The production division will have general charge of production. It will follow up, supervise and stimulate the production of all articles contracted for by the procurement division.

"(C) The inspection division will inspect and accept or reject all munitions of war contracted for by the procurement division.

"(D) The supply division will receive and distribute all ordnance and ordnance stores, operate all storehouses and have charge of matters pertaining to transportation."

General Crozier, whose renomination is pending in the Senate, continues as chief and no change is made in the assignment of Brigadier General Wheeler as acting chief while General Crozier serves on the War Council.

BUILDINGS LEASED TO NAVY DEPARTMENT

At a special meeting of the Boston City Council today an order was passed leasing to the United States Navy Department the Deer Island penitentiary buildings at \$37,100 a year plus \$12,900 for light, heat and power. Capt. William R. Rush signed the papers for the navy and Major Curley signed for Boston. The island is to be used for a detention camp for naval offenders who are awaiting trial.

BILL TO AMEND THE REVENUE ACT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Senator Smoot of Utah will on Friday introduce a bill in the Senate which will constitute an amendment of the Revenue Act. The intention of the bill, says Senator Smoot, is to revise the excess profits and the income tax provisions of the Revenue Act and to do away with inequalities while at the same time raising more revenue.

AMUSEMENTS SYMPHONY HALL

THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Mee Too and the Ice

Little Mee Too was never happier than when she was helping Mamma about the house. When Sister Katherine or Brother Will were asked to do anything, Mee Too would tug at her mother's skirts and say, "Me too, Mamma, me too help"; and that is how she came to be called by that name.

And there were many ways in which Mee Too helped. She picked up the pins and needles which dropped on the floor, when Mamma was sewing, and ran for the scissors when they were left in the next room. She dusted the rounds of the chairs and the funny claw feet of the big table in the dining-room, carefully poking the cloth with a chubby finger into each little place where the dust liked to hide. She helped in so many ways that Mamma said she would miss her very much when she would be old enough to go to school.

One morning, when the other children were at school, and Mee Too was playing by herself in the back yard, there was a thump! thump! at the gate, and in came the iceman with a big piece of ice in his tongs. The ice chest was out of doors, close to the back steps, and the man always put the piece in that, after washing it off at the hydrant; but this was a new man and all he did was to drop the piece of ice near the steps, call "Ice!" in a loud voice, and walk off.

Mee Too knew this wasn't the way to do things, and though she did try to tell the man, he paid no attention to her, but went out whistling in the most unconcerned fashion. She stood and looked at the big piece of ice, all covered with bits of straw and sawdust from the storage house. She did want to help Mamma so badly, but she knew the great piece of ice was far too heavy for her to lift and put in the box. But she could wash it, and that would be helping a great deal. So she bent over and pushed with all her might, trying to get the ice to the hydrant. It was hard to get it started, but, once it began to move, it slid along at quite a lively rate, and Mee Too soon had it under the hydrant. Then her chubby hands tugged at the faucet until it turned and the water

splashed down on the ice. She turned happily away to run upstairs and tell what she had done.

Mamma was busy at the telephone, and so it was some little time before she could come down.

"An' it's all clean, Mamma," said Mee Too; "all pitty an' clean."

Mee Too led her proudly to the hydrant where the water was still running bravely, then stopped in surprise, for there was not a bit of ice to be seen! Mee Too looked about her to see where it could have gone. It was there when she left—a great big piece.

Mamma smiled to herself at the puzzled little face. "Did you leave the water running on it, darling?" she asked.

Mee Too nodded. "It was dettin' all pitty an' clean. Man must have come and took it all away again."

"No, dear," said Mamma; "it melted and went back to the water from which it is made."

But Mee Too still looked puzzled. "See; here's some of it," continued Mamma, pointing to a puddle. "Ice is only very cold water. Don't you know how it melts in your glass on the table?"

Mee Too's lips began to quiver. All the pretty, clean ice was nothing but a puddle of water, and she had wanted so to help.

Mamma picked her up and kissed her. "Never mind, dear," she said, "the iceman will bring us some more. Now we'll go in and Mamma will tell you how all the water freezes up in the rivers and ponds, when the cold weather comes, and how it is cut up and packed away so we can have it for our lemonade and ice cream all through the hot summer. If it wasn't packed away where it would keep very cold, just as soon as the warm Spring days came it would melt and run away, just as your piece of ice did."

"Den my piece of ice was a piece of a pond?" asked Mee Too, following her mother up the back steps.

"Yes," replied Mamma, "a little piece of a pond that made a long journey so you could have a nice cold drink some warm day."

Everything in Its Place

Once upon a time, there lived in the heart of a deep forest a little burr. It was surrounded on all sides by other growing things—trees, ferns, berries, violets, moss and so many more that, if I tried to name them all, I should never get to my story. Now, it happened, one morning, that a man came into the forest and worked very busily all day, gathering great bundles of ferns. As soon as he had disappeared with his load, the forest folk immediately began a lively chatter.

"Where are the ferns going?" asked a baby violet of her mother.

"They are going to the city, to some large florist's shop. He will use them to put with the flowers he sells. Some day another man will come and gather us violets. He will make us into large bundles and take us to the city. There lovely ladies will wear us, or else we shall be put in handsome vases in the lovely ladies' houses."

"Oh, goodie!" said the baby violet. "I wish I was in blossom."

"Keep on growing as fast as you can, so that, when you are in blossom, you will be big and beautiful. Then the man will surely choose you, when he comes to pick violets."

"My time is nearly here," said a little red berry. "Soon someone will come for me and I shall be put into a little glass bowl, with wintery green leaves, and we shall be sold in the city, to make people's houses cheery and bright."

"That's so," said the moss. "They will probably put some of me in that little bowl, too. Or else I shall be gathered and sent to the florist, who will put me around the roots of his plants and use me in all sorts of ways. The florist likes me very much, and I shall be glad to go to him."

"I'll be going to market before long, too," said a mushroom, which was near the moss. "I shall be cooked and served with all kinds of delicious dishes for the table. I'm a real delicacy and cost a lot of money."

"Humph!" said the oak tree, suddenly, in his deep voice. "You think you are costly, do you? You should see what beautiful furniture they make of me, and men pay ever and ever so much money for it."

"Oh, well, it isn't only what you cost that matters," said the wintery green plant. "Men make me into a delicious extract and put me into candies and sauces. They are very fond of me."

"Yes, they like us all, for we all serve some purpose," said the grass. "Even I make hay, when I am dried in the sun. Yes, we all have our place," he repeated.

Now the little burr, which I told you about, had been listening attentively to all this conversation; but he said nothing, and he was very glad that it grew dark and the chatter came to an end. Then he sat there, thinking and thinking, very sadly at first, for he did not know of one single thing a burr could be used for. He couldn't be eaten, and he couldn't be worn, and the florist didn't like him. He could not seem to think of one way in which he could be useful, and he was just about to be very discouraged when a beautiful thought came to comfort him. "Why, I must have some use," he said to himself. "Here I am. I was made and put here to grow. Some one must want me for something, else I would not have been made." With this, he fell asleep quite happy.

During the days that followed, the burr had to sit there and watch the other growing things go off, one by one, to serve man. But, when he was tempted to be unhappy, he would al-

ways say, "I must have some use. Here I am." One day, when the burr had had to say that to himself a good many times to keep up his courage, he saw several little girls coming along near him. Suddenly one of them pounced upon him, with a great cry of joy. "Here they are—burs—just the things for my dolly's furniture! Oh, how beautiful her house will be. Let's gather a lot."

The burr was so happy that he fairly leaped into the little girl's basket. When she reached home, she made him into chairs and tables and couches and everything her dolly's house needed. "I should be quite happy now," the little girl said, as she worked. "If only this furniture were brown instead of green. My dolly's house is all in brown. Still, it looks very nice as it is."

The burr, however, smiled to himself, as if he had a great secret. What was the little girl's joy, a few days later, to find the burr furniture had turned into a deep, rich brown which just matched the hangings of the brown room.

"Oh, you nice burr," she said. "Now my furniture is just right. Thank you so much."

Then the burr smiled, in perfect contentment. He had found his place.

The Dream of a Girl Who Lived at Seven-Oaks

Seven sweet singing birds up in a tree;

Seven swift sailing ships white upon the sea;

Seven bright weathercocks shining in the sun;

Seven slim race horses ready for a run;

Seven gold butterflies, flitting overhead;

Seven red roses blowing in a garden bed;

Seven white lilies, with honey bees inside them;

Seven round rainbows with clouds to divide them;

Seven pretty little girls with sugar on their lips;

Seven witty little boys whom everybody tips;

Seven nice fathers, to call little maids joys;

Seven nice mothers, to kiss the little boys;

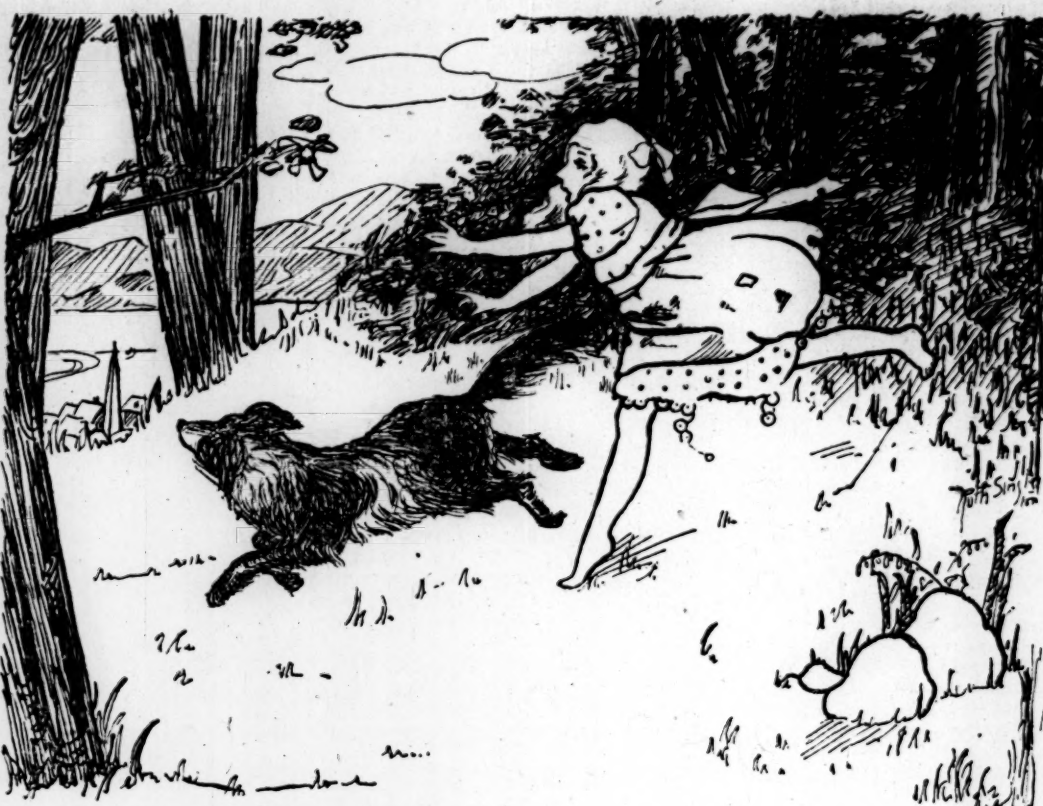
Seven nights running I dreamt it all plain;

With bread and jam for supper I could dream it all again!

—William Brightly Rands.

Lowering Sacks

When filled sacks have to be lowered in large numbers from the upper part of a building to the lower, as in a great flour mill, a rapid and inexpensive method of doing this is absolutely necessary. The plan generally adopted is that of having a special shoot, says *My Magazine*. The sacks are placed on the shoot at the top, and no mechanical appliance is needed to bring them down, for, the special roadway being smooth and steep, gravitation does the necessary work. The sacks slide down simply by their own weight. The advantage of such a method, where thousands of sacks are being dealt with, can be easily understood. The same plan is used for the conveyance of other goods from a height to a lower level, only in the case of boxes and other articles that would be broken by too violent a descent, the gradient of the spiral way is made less steep, and rollers on ball bearings are substituted for the shiny path.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Little Girl Who Grumbled

Once upon a time, in a little village high up in the mountains, there was a beautiful house with a distant view of a lake. There was an old-fashioned garden where, in summer, hollyhocks, marigolds and such bloomed by the high stone wall; in the center was a sparkling fountain. And nearby there was a dear little play house, almost covered with climbing roses.

This was Barbara's home and, though she had everything that a little girl could wish for, she was not happy.

There was her small sister who was always bubbling over with mirth, and Nurse, who smiled all the time, no matter what she was doing. Then there was Barbara's favorite dog, Peter. Even he was the most contented animal under the sun.

As for Nurse, it was useless to grumble to her. Wasn't she always telling Babs and Betty that they were the most fortunate little girls that she had ever known? Of course, it was quite clear that there was no reason at all for Babs to grumble. But she grumbled all the same.

"Just imagine," growled Babs to herself, because she had no one else to grumble to; "they aren't a bit sorry for me when I want to go barefoot and never see any toys or silk dresses or nurses any more. I know I'd be happy if I could do just as I wanted to."

This was why Babs made up her mind to run away. "Then," she said to herself, "I will run so far that they will never find me. And I will always do just what I like." By this, of course, she meant anything which she hadn't been doing at home.

So one day when Nurse was interested in her book and Betty was playing with her doll, Babs slipped away into some tall clumps of flowers and then ran down to the gate at the foot of the garden. She slipped through and flew up the lane that led through the village to the woods. On and on she went until the leaves of the big trees formed a leafy green roof over her head, and all signs of the village had been left behind. Sometimes, through the gaps in the bushes, she could see the blue lake shimmering like silver, down in the far green valley. Sometimes she would see a surprised rabbit dart quickly through the gay-colored leaves, for it was early in the fall, and the leaves were just beginning to turn. During the afternoon, she came upon a little brook that went bubbling down the mountain, first a little brook and then falls, until it reached the lake below. So Babs took off her shoes and socks and paddled a while, but the brook seized her shoes and carried them far away, before she had so much as missed them.

So the afternoon passed by; soon the mountain was wrapped in shadows and a heavy gray mist made Babs shiver in her thin little frock. She remembered that even the woodsmen never stayed on Black Mountain after sunset. Besides being cold and wet and awfully hungry, Babs could not help thinking of Betty and Nurse enjoying their nice supper in the nursery. Even Peter would be well fed and comfortable.

"Now, where is my supper coming from, I should like to know, and how can I keep my toes warm?" growled Babs. "I know what I want, but I don't know how to get it. But I wouldn't go home—no matter what happened!"

As Babs sat there, thinking and grumbling softly to herself, suddenly she was seized by the back of her dress and lifted several inches from the ground. Something was carrying her slowly through the underbrush, although she kicked and squirmed and tried her best to break away. By craning her neck, she caught a glimpse of what it was—a great brown bear.

"Oh," she thought, "I wonder what he wants with me." But he looked a kind old fellow and he was carrying her as gently as he knew how.

Suddenly they plunged into a great dark hole and the big bear dropped her on the ground. Here she sat still, trying to see where she was. Presently she felt a warm furry thing close at hand, and then a warm tongue licked her hand. Babs groped around for a

minute and then she knew that one of Bruno's children was trying to be friends.

"Well," she thought, "you may want to be friends with me, but you can't do anything but grunt. I can't make you understand how hungry I am, and—Oh, I wish I were home again, with someone to talk to! Even Peter knows what I am talking about!" But the little bear only blinked his eyes and tried to imitate his father's big grunt.

Maybe he understood, though, after all, for when Bruno brought them some nuts and berries, the little bear was willing enough to share them. But what are a few nuts to such a hungry little girl?

There were other little bears in the cave; with their mother, too, they filled it up so that Babs was squeezed into a very small space and felt quite uncomfortable. Finally she went to sleep, with her head on the little bear's back. When morning came, Babs tried to sneak out of the cave, but Bruno seemed to know what she was about and he always pulled her back. It didn't take Babs long to realize that he meant to keep her.

The mother bear was rougher than old Bruno, and she thought that Babs needed an occasional cuff, like those she gave to her own children. Worst of all, she wanted to wash Babs' face whenever she performed that service for the little bears; and Babs didn't dare to kick or scream, as she used to do with Nurse, for fear the father bear would nip her.

And so the day dragged by, and no

one would have recognized Miss Barbara in the dirty, ragged little girl in the bear's den. Barbara knew now that home is the very best place on earth. She knew that the little bears wouldn't like her home, any more than she liked theirs, or the rabbits', or—well—she knew that every one's home was just the place for him—that it was the best place he could possibly find to stay in, no matter where he looked.

Not very long after this Babs heard a familiar sound. Peeping out of the cave, she saw Peter only a short distance away. He was coming directly toward the cave, smelling the ground and looking everywhere. Then Babs heard a whistle and a voice, calling, "Babs! Babs!"

Back in the cave, Bruno was grunting angrily. In a minute he would wake and pull her back. On her hands and knees, Babs crawled out of the cave, scarcely daring to breathe; and, when she was outside, she ran as fast as her legs would carry her to Peter. Oh! What a reunion! And oh, how nice it was to see Peter!

"Babs, Babs!" called the voices from lower down the mountain. Babs and Peter answered the call, setting off down the steep slopes faster than even the little rabbits could go. Peter led the way. It was not long before Babs was in her father's arms and, with the party of searchers in the big wagon, rumbled down the mountain to the village and so home, where Babs has been perfectly contented ever since.

The Coming of the Danes

Meanwhile the great Danish invasion had begun in the northern parts of England. There are many stories told in the old northern songs as to the cause of it, writes Edward A. Freeman, in his "Old English History for Children."

Still they are only stories; what we really know is this. When the Danes began to come in Aethelred's time, Edmund was King in East-Anglia and Burhred in Mercia, while in Northumberland the King Osbert had just been deposed, and Aella, who was not of the kingly house, had been set up instead. The Danes came first in 866 into East-Anglia, where they passed the winter, the people having made peace with them. Next year they crossed the Humber-mouth into Northumberland and took York. The Northumbrians were too much divided among themselves to do much at first; but after a while the two kings agreed and went with all their men against the Danes. They got into the town and made peace with the Danes. The Danes then set up one Egbert as King in Northumberland, but he seems to have been a mere puppet in their hands, and he was allowed to reign only in the country north of the Tyne, the old Kingdom of Bernicia. It would almost seem as if they kept York and all the southern part of Northumberland to themselves. Then in 868 the Danes got into Mercia as far as Nottingham; so King Burhred sent to his brothers-in-law, King Aethelred and Aethelred Alfrede, to come and help him. So they went with their West-Saxons as far as Nottingham, but there was no great fight, and the Mercians, too, made peace with the Danes.

One hardly knows what this making peace with the Danes means. Where it did not mean actual submission, it could at most have meant merely giving them presents to go away for a time. For, though the Northumbrians had made peace, we find the Danes the next year (869) at York, and in 870 they ride through Mercia into East-Anglia. This invasion of East-Anglia is a very important one in two ways. It was a real conquest; the Danes took complete possession of the country, and made it into a Danish Kingdom. The native East-Anglian Kings came to an end, and the Danes were allowed to reign in the country north of the Tyne, the old Kingdom of Bernicia. It would almost seem as if they kept York and all the southern part of Northumberland to themselves. Then in 868 the Danes got into Mercia as far as Nottingham; so King Burhred sent to his brothers-in-law, King Aethelred and Aethelred Alfrede, to come and help him. So they went with their West-Saxons as far as Nottingham, but there was no great fight, and the Mercians, too, made peace with the Danes.

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Finding a New Home in America

In his book, "The Story of My Boyhood and Youth," John Muir tells most entertaining stories of childhood experiences in Scotland and, later, of the removal of his family to "Amaraka."

One night, he writes, when David and I were at grandfather's bedside, solemnly learning our lessons as usual, my father came in with news, the most wonderful, most glorious news, that wild boys ever heard.

"Bairns," he said, "you needna learn your lessons the night, for we're gone to America the morn!" No more grammar, but boundless woods full of mysterious good things; trees full of sugar, growing in ground full of gold; hawks, eagles, pigeons, filling the sky.

We were utterly, blindly, gloriously. After father left the room, grandfather gave David and me a gold coin apiece for a keepsake, and looked very serious. . . . And when we, in fullness of young joy, spoke of what we were going to do, of the wonderful birds and their nests that we should find, the sugar and gold, etc., and promised to send him a big box full of that treasured sugar packed in gold from the glorious paradise over the sea, poor lonely grandfather, about to be forsaken, looked with downcast eyes on the floor and said in a low, trembling, troubled voice, "Ah, poor laddies, you'll find something else over the sea forbye gold and sugar, birds' nests and freedom fra' lessons and schools."

And so we did. "But nothing he could say could cloud our joy or abate the fire of youthful, hopeful, fearless adventure. . . . To my schoolmates, met that night on the street, I shouted the glorious news, 'I'm gan to Amaraka the morn!'" None could believe it. I said, "Weel, just you see if I am at the skule the morn!"

Next morning we went by rail to Glasgow and thence joyfully sailed away from beloved Scotland, flying to our fortunes on the wings of the winds, care-free as thistle seeds. We could not then know what we were leaving, what we were to encounter in the New World, nor what our gains were likely to be. . . . Father took with him only my sister Sarah (13 years of age), myself (11), and brother David (9), leaving my eldest sister, Margaret, and the three youngest of the family, Daniel, Mary and Anna, with mother to join us after a farm had been found in the wilderness and a comfortable house made to receive them.

In crossing the Atlantic, before the days of steamships, or even the American clippers, the voyages made in old-fashioned sailing-vessels were very long. Ours was six weeks and three days. But, because we had no lessons to get, that long voyage had not a dull moment for us boys. . . . No matter how much the old tub tossed about and battered the waves, we were on deck every day. . . . watching the sailors at their rope-hauling and climbing work; joining in their songs, learning the names of the ropes and sails, and helping them as far as they would let us; playing games with other boys in calm weather, when the deck was dry, and in stormy weather, rejoicing in sympathy with the big curly-topped waves.

The captain occasionally called David and me into his cabin and asked us about our schools, handed us books to read, and seemed surprised to find that Scotch boys could read and pronounce English with perfect accent and knew so much Latin and French. In Scotch schools only pure English was taught, although not a word of English was spoken out of school. All through life, however well educated, the Scotch spoke Scotch among their own

PALESTINE FUND DRIVE IS OPENED

Zionists in United States to Raise a Million Dollars for Preliminary Work in Restoration and Re-establishment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The million dollars to be raised by Zionist organizations of America in a drive just started, as a preliminary fund for the re-establishment of a Jewish State in Palestine and the restoration of the Holy Land, will be devoted to immediate needs for reconstruction and to ascertain the costs for permanent re-establishment. The campaign will be followed by one for a fund of possibly \$100,000,000 to be raised by Zionists throughout the world.

The national finance commission of the Palestine Restoration Fund, which will have charge of the campaign, has opened headquarters at 44 East Twenty-third Street. Eugene Meyer, Jr., is chairman; Louis Robinson, administrative chairman, and Henry G. Alsberg, secretary, and among the committee members are Nathan Straus, Mrs. Mary Fels, Prof. and Mrs. Richard Gottlieb, Judge Julius Mack and Max Shulman of Chicago, Louis Kirshin of Boston, Israel B. Brodie and Dr. Frederick Sonnenborn of Baltimore, Dr. Max Heller of New Orleans, and Clarence I. De Sola of Montreal.

The \$1,000,000 will be used to rehabilitate the 48 Jewish colonies in Palestine which have been crippled by war conditions, to start their re-establishment as going concerns, and to take initial steps looking toward the Zionist administration of Palestine.

Dr. Stephen S. Wise, chairman of the provisional executive committee of the Zionist organizations of America declares that the present campaign is the most important ever organized by the Jews in America. "We face the opportunity to establish a homeland for our people," he says. "This year promises to mark a turning point in the history of the Jew. All over the world, impoverished by war, Jews are looking hopefully to us in America to furnish the means to realize their age-long dream of repatriation. We have a wonderful privilege and a grave responsibility."

Jacob de Haas, secretary of the provisional Zionist committee, outlined the task of the Palestine fund commission:

"In our reconstruction work we shall have to get experts to report upon the needs. We must be prepared to make considerable loans to the colonists already in Palestine to rebuild and re-establish their farms and vineyards. They have suffered from the breakdown of irrigation systems, inability properly to maintain fertilization of the soil, the destruction of three harvests in the orange groves and vineyards, the widespread cutting down of trees for military purposes by the Turkish troops. During the last 40 years the Jewish colonists have planted more than 1,000,000 trees in Palestine, the best of which have been destroyed in three years."

"We have to deal carefully with the re-establishment of colonists who have been driven from their homes. In addition we have to expend a sum on all the processes involved up to the peace congress in completing, politically and legally, what is set forth in the British declaration in favor of a Jewish State in Palestine."

PRISONERS GIVEN HOLIDAY LEAVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla.—Forty-three prisoners in the two state penitentiaries of Oklahoma, 16 of them life-termers, were granted Christmas furloughs by Gov. R. L. Williams. They were released Dec. 20 with the understanding that they are to return to the prisons on Jan. 2.

A total of 163 prisoners were released from the penitentiaries by the Governor through Christmas pardons, paroles or furloughs. Governor Williams said: "Some of these life-termers were given a Christmas furlough a year ago and all of them kept faith with me. Some of these men, if they keep their good records, will be given permanent paroles before my term of office expires. I believe they will all return to the prison and during their absence they will be placed only on their honor and no other check placed upon them."

VIEWS ON CANADIAN RAILWAY POSITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—With regard to the transportation situation in Canada, many railway magnates and leading business men here have expressed the opinion that the Union Government should follow the example of President Wilson and take control of all lines in the Dominion. By so doing all lines could be put on a paying basis by utilizing the enormous revenue of the Canadian Pacific Railway, the only line able to maintain the highest standard of efficiency, to assist the weaker roads.

Sir Donald Mann, vice-president of the Canadian Northern Railway, says that the Union Government should control the Canadian lines, at least during the continuance of the war, as under present conditions, all roads, with the exception of the Canadian Pacific Railway are in such a financial position that they have no money to spend on the upkeep of their lines and deterioration is so rapid that, if the Government does not come to the res-

cue speedily, "the scrap heap is their inevitable destination."

As to the increase of 15 per cent in freight and passenger rates, granted by the Dominion Railway Board, local manufacturers and shippers express little dissatisfaction. Railway men, however, think the advance is not sufficient, as various modifications make the increase in reality only 10 per cent. Taking the gross earnings of three of the big railways for 1916 as a basis of calculation, however, even a 10 per cent increase will yield an additional revenue to the Canadian Pacific Railway of \$13,682,100; the Grand Trunk Railway, \$6,068,802, and the Canadian Northern Railway, \$3,781,150, or a total of \$23,532,052.

Mr. Hugh Blain, of the Eby, Blain Company, large wholesale grocers, while admitting that an increase in rates was necessary, says that the co-ordination of all the railways in Canada is, in his opinion, the only solution of the transportation difficulties in this country, both as to efficient freight and passenger service and to economy in operation.

Mr. T. Marshall, traffic manager of the Toronto Board of Trade, thinks the increase in rates will be little felt by consumers, but that the traveling public will feel the effects rather severely. Users of fuel, too, will have to pay higher prices, and in this connection members of the Board of Trade are of the opinion that coal and coke should be exempt from the increase, or if it must be imposed, it should be only an emergency measure.

NEW HAVEN ROAD TO DROP 53 TRAINS

Fifty-three passenger trains will be dropped from the schedule of the New Haven Railroad beginning next Sunday, according to an announcement by the company. The reasons assigned are the pressure due to war activities, and the need of conservation of fuel and expeditious movement of freight.

Included in the list are three well-known through trains: the Bay State Limited, leaving Boston and New York at 10 a. m. weekdays; the State of Maine Express, leaving New York daily at 7:35 p. m.; and the Boston, Pittsburgh and St. Louis train which leaves Boston daily at 1:30 p. m.

Passenger train service in and out of Boston, which lately has not been as good as usual, has been worse the last few days, due in part to weather conditions. Suburban trains manage to maintain their schedules fairly well, but through trains generally are very late, some of them being six and seven hours behind time.

Delay in the departure of a train, which in the old days was so rare as to be almost unheard of, is now becoming so common as to create little comment. This is especially the case with suburban trains. Several on Wednesday were from 10 to 14 minutes late out of the South Station, and one, due to leave at 6:25 p. m., did not get away until about 8. As on previous days, those who wished to take a train simply had to wait in the crowded waiting-room until one was announced for their destination.

WAR ZONE VISITED BY CONGRESSMAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOWELL, Mass.—Congressman John Jacob Rogers and Mrs. Rogers have returned to their home in this city after having spent more than two months in the European war zone. In London they saw a German air raid and in France they were for several days in a region under shell fire. Congressman Rogers says the soldiers of the United States in France are well fed and well clothed and that the men are cheerful and happy. There should be improvement in the mail service, he says, for it now takes six to eight weeks for a letter from home to reach the men, whereas a letter posted in the western part of England reaches a British soldier in 24 hours. Three new Cabinet offices should be created, in the opinion of Congressman Rogers—those of Secretary of Munitions, Secretary of Aeronautics and Secretary of Man Power. His reasons for believing that these should be created he intends to lay before Congress, the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy as soon as he can prepare a brief on the subject.

NEW YORK ORDERS LIGHT REDUCTION

NEW YORK, N. Y.—An order issued by the State Fuel Administration on Wednesday, requires that electric advertising and display signs of all kinds be completely discontinued at night in the cities and towns of New York State.

The order, which excepts only Saturday night, also states: "Stores and offices and commercial buildings not open for business shall not use inside lights more than absolutely necessary for safety. Cluster lights and illuminations generally must be reduced. No more outdoor lighting shall be used than is absolutely necessary for protection of the public as required by law."

GOVERNMENT MAY TAKE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Mayor Henry W. Kiel yesterday received a telegram from Joseph W. Folk, counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission, Washington, saying he had arranged for a conference next Monday in Washington between Government and St. Louis officials at which plans for taking over the free bridge at St. Louis will be discussed. The Government would use the free bridge to help relieve traffic congestion. The bridge was completed last spring, but no railroads have sought permission to use it. It was built by the city.

STEFANSSON NOT AT FORT YUKON

Previous Report Due to Misconception—No Doubt Entertained as to Party's Safety

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Vilhjalmur Stefansson, the Arctic explorer, is not, as inferred from dispatches received by the Naval Department, the other day, safe at Fort Yukon. The misconception as to the explorer's whereabouts arose from the fact that the dispatches reached Dawson City from Fort Yukon. It now transpires that they came, in the first instance, from Herschell Island, and it is practically certain that it is either there or at Bally that Stefansson is now located.

Months may elapse before he returns to the fringes of civilization. No fears, however, are entertained for the safety of either Stefansson or his party. The messages received from Herschell were dated Nov. 10. At that time the explorer and all his party were well and safe. The expedition has three ships, including the Polar Bear.

It is thought possible, though it is hardly probable, that Stefansson may return to civilization with the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Patrol, which leaves Dawson for Ft. McPherson at the beginning of the year and returns within a month.

CAVALLINI UNDER ARREST IN ITALY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy.—The censorship did not permit the newspapers to announce the arrest of Cavallini until a few days after it had occurred. His secretary has also been arrested, as well as the Marchesa Paulina Ricci. The police, working, it is said, in conjunction with the military authorities, have been carrying on an investigation as to the ramifications of the Bolo affair in Italy, and these arrests are the result. Great reserve has been imposed on the newspapers by the censorship in regard to the whole affair while these investigations have been carried on. The Rome press publishes a summary of the leading events in Cavallini's career. It is stated that he is a native of Lomellina and inherited a considerable fortune from his father. He was elected deputy while a young man, and established himself in Rome, where he intended to combine politics with business. He met with reverses, and was not overscrupulous as to the means he employed to recover from them and in 1896 became involved in the failure of certain banks, with the result that after investigations had been made he was condemned to two and a half years' imprisonment; but, thanks, it is alleged, to powerful interest, he soon obtained a pardon.

In 1902, Cavallini left Italy, and went to Nice and thence to Paris, where he arrived in an impoverished condition. He engaged in business, and by degrees improved his financial position. He then went to Venezuela for a time, and on his return to Europe, made the acquaintance of Bolo Pasto with whom he became friendly. It is stated that at this time he became much more affluent, and that his finances again apparently improved, when, in 1914, he was sent by Bolo to join the Khedive and to accompany him in his flight from Constantinople to Zurich. In 1915 Cavallini left Paris and took up his abode in Rome where, by degrees, he became acquainted with a certain number of politicians and officials. He entertained M. Caillaux at dinner several times when the former French Minister was in Rome. Latterly Cavallini has paid frequent visits to Switzerland, but, he declared, always in the interest of Italy, alleging that he had made arrangements for the purchase of scrap iron and that these activities were well known in high places.

When the Bolo affair became notorious, he declared that he had had no intercourse with Bolo since he left Paris, that he knew nothing about the affair of the oxen and that he had had nothing to do with the proposed financial transactions. He also declared that he had had no further communications with the Khedive and knew nothing as to what that personage had been doing in Switzerland. Cavallini also entirely denied the various statements concerning him made recently by the newspapers. Last October the baritone Sottolana informed a reporter of the Intransigent of his acquaintance with Cavallini, and of the various suspicious circumstances which had come under his notice. Later on Sottolana told Captain Bouchardon of financial dealings between Cavallini and Bolo. It is stated in the press that it has been learnt from Paris that fresh evidence is being accumulated against the arrested persons.

MORE APPROVAL FOR PROHIBITION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—Expressions of approval of the Government's prohibition legislation continue to be received. From Regina comes a statement from the Hon. W. M. Martin, Premier of the Province of Saskatchewan, in the course of which he says:

"The announcement that the Dominion Government, by order-in-council under the War Measures Act, has determined that Canada on April 1 next will be under a complete prohibitory law, has been received with general approval by the people of Saskatchewan. Almost all the provinces of Canada have now in force prohibitory laws which go as far as their constitutions will permit, but it was necessary for the Dominion to supplement the legislation by prohibiting the importation into Canada and by stopping trade

in liquor between the provinces. The beneficial effects of our local prohibition law have been of such a character as to lead to the conclusion that Dominion-wide prohibition will bring better economic conditions, will also decrease waste, and will so increase the efficiency of the nation that we will be assured of still greater efforts being put forth to see that Canada performs her full duty in the world crisis."

Another western Premier, the Hon. Charles Stewart of Alberta has wired as follows to Sir Robert Borden:

"Aside from the national approval of any measure tending toward the conservation of all food products for strictly war purposes, the Dominion order-in-council prohibiting the transportation of liquor into any part of Canada wherein the sale is now illegal is the legal complement to the enforcing of the will of the people of this Province as exemplified by the overwhelming majority given on the Alberta prohibition referendum."

Mr. Psenault, Premier of Prince Edward Island, expresses his approval in the following terms: "The Government's action in prohibiting the importation of liquor into Canada will be generally approved of by the people of Prince Edward Island, the first Province to put into effect a prohibitory law. Dominion-wide prohibition is a war time necessity, and should have the support of every loyal citizen."

VARYING VIEWS ON NEW RAILWAY RATES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—As one of the local papers remarks, the people of Canada cannot be expected to display much enthusiasm over the increase in the railway rates of 15 per cent, but it adds "there is no limit to the long-suffering of the people, so long as their sacrifices are for war purposes."

The Winnipeg Board of Trade has wired a protest to the Government against the decision of the Dominion Railway Commission granting increases in the freight and passenger rates. If the decision is allowed to stand, it is pointed out that the public will be compelled to pay from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000 per annum more to the railways.

On the question of the nationalization of railways on the United States plan, while this is regarded as most improbable, it is pointed out that it is quite likely that 1500 miles of trackage will be added next year to that already under government ownership. When the legislation went through by which the Government acquired the Canadian Northern Railway, arrangements were made whereby a loan was made to the Grand Trunk Pacific to tide it over its financial difficulties, which loan was only of a temporary character and it is quite on the cards that the Government will also take over this line.

The Manitoba Free Press of Winnipeg, saying that the increased rates are not the end of the question, adds: "There is a strong and growing opinion in Canada that what the United States has found it necessary to do with respect to the railways, after eight months of war, is long overdue in Canada, which is now in its fourth year of the war."

CANADIAN AND UNITED STATES RAILWAYS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

MONTREAL, Que.—Mr. W. M. Neal, the general secretary of the Canadian Railway War Board, has been interviewed on the American railway situation. He gives it as his opinion that the so-called government ownership of American railways is in reality no such thing, as the Washington Government has only adopted something like the English system of guaranteeing certain net returns to the railways and securing in return for this guarantee, the elimination of competition.

The rivalry, he points out, had developed luxurious, high speed and frequent passenger service and special fast freight service. "Those in charge of the American roads are," added Mr. Neal, "after all, men with a sense of business honor, and therefore of responsibility for the welfare of the properties in their charge. Any one will admit that."

"Each of these managers, up to the present, has been bound to feel that he could not afford to have the earnings of his road sacrificed by reduction of special services which would reduce the income of his road, and give his competitors undue advantage in the struggle for patronage. He is now to be relieved of his worries in this respect. With his net profits guaranteed, his road will be able to eliminate competitive features. The immediate convenience of the public may suffer to some extent, but the real interests of the nation will be protected."

WOMAN TO AID COUNTY AGENT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Clark County, Ind., will soon have the first woman county agent to cooperate with the county agricultural agent in Indiana. Her official title will be home demonstration agent. Miss Esther Price of Montezuma, Ind., has been nominated for the place. She has been teaching along these lines in the schools of Jackson County and assisting the agent of that county. The nomination of Miss Price was made by officials of Purdue University.

SERIOUS CRIME DECREASED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

TORONTO, Ont.—According to the annual report of the Provincial police, serious crime has steadily decreased in Ontario since the passing of prohibition.

The total fines for the year were \$64,753, representing an increase of \$32,887.

CAR HEAT POINTS TO OTHER SERVICE

Order to Street Railway Companies to Use Discretion Calls Attention to Complaints Made Against the Boston Elevated

Under an order issued recently by the Public Service Commission, applying to all street railway companies in the State, the Boston Elevated Railway Company may use its own discretion about heating its street cars this winter. It is provided that until April 15, 1918, "unless otherwise ordered, every street railway company be required to heat its cars only when, for such length of time and to such extent as may seem necessary."

This is a war measure intended to conserve coal, but it calls attention to conditions of Boston's street car service against which murmurs frequently are heard, the more so as the Boston Elevated Railway Company, which furnishes by far the greater part of the service, is now trying to obtain authority to raise its fare, charge for transfers and adopt certain other means to increase its revenue.

The company's need of money has been elaborately expounded to various legislative committees during the past few years, the causes assigned being increases in the cost of labor and materials and other conditions which have proved too much for it. Little is said on the subject from the standpoint of the public from which it expects to obtain the additional funds; to what extent, for example, the state of the company's affairs can be attributed to extravagance; whether it is giving the best service it is able to provide; whether it is skimping its service to save money; whether, by any chance, it is causing the people unnecessary inconvenience to support its argument that it cannot take care of them without more revenue, and thus compel them to grant what it asks; and many other questions of somewhat similar character which occur to the average car rider.

Probably every one who uses or watches the cars of the Boston sys-

tem is familiar with some, at least, of the particular shortcomings of its service, such as the congestion in the subway, and the difficulties of cross-town travel. It is no uncommon experience, on almost any line at the time of day when travel is lightest, to have to wait a good while for a car, and, when it comes, to find it too crowded to offer comfortable standing room. Cars are to be seen with passengers, unable to find footing inside, clinging to the fender behind or the steps on the wrong side of the car, outside the vestibule.

Then, too, there is a lack of shelter at some of the important loading points, which adds little to the comfort of the person compelled to stand and watch the overcrowded cars go by.

BOSTON CITY CLUB

Donald B. MacMillan, polar explorer, will speak tonight at the first Boston City Club event for January. He will tell of his "Search for New Land." The lecture will be illustrated. On Jan. 10, Mayor-elect Andrew J. Peters will speak and several former mayors of Boston are expected to attend the dinner. Dr. W. E. Burghardt Du Bois is to be the speaker for the forum meeting on Jan. 14, when "The World Problem of the Color Line" will be discussed. Lieut. Bruno Roselli of the Italian Army is to be the speaker for the meeting Jan. 17, when he will give a message from the Italian front on "The Tragic Hour." William L. Underwood's illustrated lecture on "Adventures in the Land of Sunshine" is scheduled for Jan. 24. S. K. Ratcliffe of England will speak at the forum meeting on Jan. 28, on "The Great War and Its Future."

TRACTORS FOR NEW YORK FARMS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The State Food Commission has voted \$100,000 for the purchase of steam tractors to be rented to farmers at a price covering cost only. This plan, it is hoped, will increase acre production and acreage planted, and also decrease cost of production.

VICTORY FIRST IS WHITMAN MESSAGE

New York Governor Urges Legislators to Leave Nothing Undone to Speed War to Success

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

ALBANY, N. Y.—Gov. C. S. Whitman's message to the one-hundred and forty-second annual session of the State Legislature was tinged with wartime sentiment. He first reviewed what the state administration has already accomplished for the promotion of the war, and then urged the legislators to leave nothing undone to speed the war to a victorious close.

He recommended that as few laws as possible be passed, "lest in the name of patriotism some unnecessary and unwise legislation be enacted," but advised the enactment of laws to permit the enfranchised women to register in order that they may vote at the spring elections, including the local option elections, and to be enrolled that they may participate in the primaries next fall.

Although Mr. Whitman commented on the growth of the prohibition movement in the State, he did not make any recommendation regarding it. He announced that 164,014 of New York's citizens were either in the military or naval service of the country; that the State had oversubscribed its maximum allotment for both Liberty Loans, and that the State Food Commission had worked in cooperation with the Federal Food Administration for conserving food supplies and preventing waste and profiteering.

POTATO SURPLUS, SAYS FOOD OFFICIAL

ST. PAUL, Minn.—A. D. Wilson, state food administrator, speaking before the members of the Minnesota Farm Bureau Association on Wednesday, declared there was a surplus of from 40,000,000 to 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes in the United States. "Eat more potatoes," Mr. Wilson urged. "Farmers must realize a loss on their potatoes this year."

James McCreery & Co.

5th Avenue

NEW YORK

34th Street

ON FRIDAY AND SATURDAY

IMPORTANT SALE

Suits
\$7.50

Overcoats
\$9.50



Boys' Corduroy Suits with two pairs of full-lined knickerbocker trousers—well-made of extra quality Corduroy; every seam double sewn; coats serge or khaki cloth lined. Sizes 7 to 18 years. Only a limited quantity, therefore early selections will be advantageous. \$7.50

Boys' Overcoats—All broken lots taken from our higher-priced lines have been reduced for immediate clearance. Made of soft woolly fabrics and hard smooth materials in mannish convertible collar and button-to-the-neck styles, with belt in back or all around; beautifully trimmed and generally lined with woolen fabrics. Sizes 2½ to 9 years. \$9.50 formerly 12.75 and 15.00

Chinchilla Polo Caps in Gray, Oxford and Blue; well-made; pull-down style. \$1.45 formerly 1.65 and 1.95

Clearance Sale

SEAMLESS ROYAL AXMINSTER RUGS

Size 9x12 ft. \$33.00 regularly 44.50

Actual Saving of 25%

The heaviest grade Axminster Rug made. Because they are seamless, and made from thick, heavy nap, they will give extraordinary service. Popular Chinese designs in different shades of blue, gold, brown, taupe, etc.

NO C. O. D.'S — NO APPROVALS — NO RETURNS

BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

RAILROAD ISSUES AGAIN A FEATURE

Stock Market Displays Much Strength and Activity, Good Advances Having Been Recorded Throughout the List

Irregularly marked the New York stock list in the early dealings today. There were several strong spots in the market and some weak ones, and as a whole the tone was inclined to be a shade easier after trading got well started.

Pennsylvania and Union Pacific were heavy among the rails, particularly Pennsylvania, which lost a point. Steel common was down seven-eighths of a point at one time. American Sugar, Gulf, Bethlehem Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Midvale Steel, Ohio Gas and Utah Copper were substantially higher.

A number of good gains were made in Boston stock prices in the first few minutes of the session. Shoe, Telephone and Boston Elevated actually were strong.

The tendency of prices in New York late in the first half hour was toward more downward than to a higher level.

Trading continued brisk throughout the remainder of the forenoon. Although there were occasional recessions the undertone was strong, and toward midday another upward movement was in progress. The rails became a strong feature, gains in this group ranging from a point to three points or more for the active issues. Northern Pacific, after opening unchanged at 80 1/2, moved up more than two points. Southern Pacific advanced more than a point to 8 1/2 before midday. Union Pacific was off 1/2 at the opening at 11 1/4. It receded to 11 3/4 and then advanced to 11 5/8. Reading advanced more than three points to 7 1/4. Delaware and Hudson opened up 1/2 at 10 1/2 and advanced three points further.

General Motors again attracted attention among the industrials. It opened unchanged at 115, declined to 113 1/2, and then rose nearly five points before midday. United States Steel opened off 1/2 at 95 1/2, receded to 94 1/2 and then advanced more than a point. New York Air Brake opened up 1/2 at 11 1/2 and advanced to 12 1/2 before midday. On the Boston exchange Swift opened up 1/2 at 127 and receded 1 1/2. American Telephone opened up a point at 106 and declined 1 1/2 during the early sales. United Shoe Machinery opened up 1/2 at 44 and improved 1/2.

The Boston market was stronger shortly after midday. Early losses generally were recovered and good gains established. The New York list improved further in the afternoon. The tone was strong at the beginning of the last hour. National Biscuit was one of the strongest features.

New York total sales, 1,336,500 shares; \$5,282,000 bonds.

WHY TIN PRICES HAVE DECLINED

London advices to the effect that the price of tin has declined £30 a ton, or approximately 7 1/2 c a pound are explained by local metal experts by the fact that the tin market recently has been placed under the direct control of the British Government, placing tin in the class with copper and steel as a war metal.

It is thought that the spectacular decline in price was occasioned by the desire of speculative holders of tin to clear out their accounts in anticipation of a standard government price for the metal.

ELEVATED'S GROSS DECLINES

Gross earnings of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for December show a decrease of \$61,800, or 3.6 per cent, over the similar month of last year.

BAY STATE ROAD'S GROSS

The gross receipts of the Bay State Street Railway Company, the operating company, in December showed a comparative increase of \$20,300 or 2.5 per cent.

WEATHER

Official predictions by the United States Weather Bureau

BOSTON AND VICINITY

Snow tonight; Friday fair; not much change in temperature; increasing north-easterly winds.

For Southern New England: Snow tonight; Friday probably fair; continued cold.

For Northern New England: Fair in New Hampshire and Vermont; probably snow in Maine tonight and Friday; continued cold.

Storm Warning: Atlantic coast storm warnings were issued today. The storm, accompanied by a northerly gale will extend from Eastport, Me., to Hatteras and will probably center on the southern New England coast.

TEMPERATURES TODAY

8 a. m. 19.0; 10 a. m. 19.0; 12 noon 19.0; 2 p. m. 19.0; 4 p. m. 19.0; 6 p. m. 19.0; 8 p. m. 19.0; 10 p. m. 19.0; 12 midnight 19.0.

TEMPERATURES YESTERDAY

8 a. m. 18.0; 10 a. m. 18.0; 12 noon 18.0; 2 p. m. 18.0; 4 p. m. 18.0; 6 p. m. 18.0; 8 p. m. 18.0; 10 p. m. 18.0; 12 midnight 18.0.

TEMPERATURES IN OTHER CITIES

Albany 18.0; New Orleans 22.0; Buffalo 18.0; New York 18.0; Chicago 18.0; Philadelphia 18.0; St. Louis 18.0; St. Paul 18.0; Portland 18.0; Seattle 18.0; San Francisco 18.0; Washington 18.0.

ALMANAC FOR TODAY

Sun rises 7:13; High water, 4:22; 3:10 a. m.; 3:26 p. m.; Length of day 9:11; Moon rises 10:55 p. m.; Light vehicle lamps at 4:54 p. m.

NEW YORK STOCKS

NEW YORK—Following are the transactions of the New York stock exchange, giving the opening, high, low and last sales today:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Alaska Gold	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2
Alaska Ju.	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	19 1/2	21	19 1/2	20 1/2
Allis-Chalm.	72 1/2	73 1/2	72 1/2	73 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	80	80 1/2	80	80 1/2
Am Ag Chem.	50	50 1/2	50	50 1/2
Am B Sugar	73 1/2	77 1/2	73 1/2	74 1/2
Am Int Corp.	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2
ADS&Fpf.	174 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2	175 1/2
Am Can.	40 1/2	41 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Am Canpf.	90	90 1/2	90	90 1/2
Am Car Fy.	72	73	71 1/2	72 1/2
A Car Fy pf.	106	106 1/2	106	106 1/2
Am Oil.	27	28 1/2	27	28 1/2
Am H & L.	13	13 1/2	12 1/2	13 1/2
Am H & L pf.	52	54 1/2	52	54 1/2
Am IceSec.	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2
Am IceSec pf.	42	43	42	42 1/2
Am Linsed.	28 1/2	29	28	28 1/2
Am Linsed pf.	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2	70 1/2
Am Loco.	57	58 1/2	56 1/2	58 1/2
Am Loco pf.	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2	96 1/2
Am Smelt.	81	82 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2
Am Smelt pf.	104 1/2	105	104 1/2	105
Am Steel Fy.	61 1/2	64	61 1/2	64
Am Sugar.	102 1/2	102 1/2	100 1/2	101 1/2
Am Tel. & Tel.	106	106 1/2	104 1/2	105 1/2
Am Woolen.	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2	46 1/2
Am Writ pf.	25	25	25	25
Am Zinc.	14 1/2	17 1/2	14 1/2	17
Am Zinc pf.	43	42 1/2	47	47
Anacoda.	62 1/2	64	62 1/2	63 1/2
Asso Oil.	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Atchison.	85 1/2	87	85 1/2	86 1/2
Atchison pf.	82	82	82	82
At Coast Li.	92	92	92	92
At Gulf.	102	103 1/2	102 1/2	103 1/2
Bald Loco.	61	63 1/2	60	60
Bald Loco pf.	95	95	95	95
Balt & Ohio.	52	52 1/2	51 1/2	52 1/2
B & Ohio pf.	56	56 1/2	56	56 1/2
Barrett Co.	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2	85 1/2
Batoplas.	1	1	1	1
Beth Steel.	80 1/2	83	80 1/2	81
Beth Steel pf.	80 1/2	83 1/2	79 1/2	80 1/2
Beth Steel pf ret.	90	90	90	90
BFGoodrich.	38 1/2	41	38 1/2	40
Brook R T.	46 1/2	47 1/2	45	46 1/2
Burns Bros.	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2	113 1/2
Butte & Sup.	16 1/2	21 1/2	16 1/2	19 1/2
Cal Pac Cor.	37 1/2	37 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2
Cal Petrol.	14	14 1/2	14	14 1/2
Cal Petrol pf.	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2	38 1/2
Cal & Ariz.	65	66	65	66
Can Pacific.	150 1/2	141 1/2	139 1/2	139 1/2
Central Fdy.	33 1/2	35 1/2	33 1/2	35 1/2
Cent Fdy pf.	45	46	45	46
C Leather.	66 1/2	69 1/2	65 1/2	67 1/2
C Leather pf.	103	103	103	103
Cer de Pas.	31	31 1/2	30 1/2	31 1/2
Chan Motor.	71 1/2	73 1/2	71 1/2	73 1/2
Ches & Ohio.	51 1/2	52 1/2	50 1/2	52 1/2
CM&St Paul.	45 1/2	47 1/2	45 1/2	47 1/2
CM&St Paul pf.	70	79	78 1/2	78 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac.	21 1/2	23	20 1/2	21 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac pf.	55	57	55 1/2	56 1/2
Chi Rl & Pac pf.	64 1/2	67	64 1/2	66 1/2
Chl & N W.	95	95	95	95
C & G West.	25	25	25	25
Chile Cop.	17	17	16 1/2	16 1/2
Chino Cop.	43 1/2	43 1/2	43	43
Clu Peabody.	45	45 1/2	45 1/2	45 1/2
Col Fuel.	38	39 1/2	37 1/2	37 1/2
Col Gas & El.	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Col So 1st pf.	50	50	50	50
Con Gas Balt.	95	95	95	95
Con Tab & R.	32	32	32	32
Cbn Gas.	87 1/2	90 1/2	87 1/2	90 1/2
Corn Prod.	32 1/2	34 1/2	32 1/2	34 1/2
Corn Prod pf.	91 1/2	92	91 1/2	92
Cruc Steel.	57	59	56 1/2	56 1/2
Cruc Steel pf.	90	90	90	90
Cuban C Sug.	31 1/2	33 1/2	31	31 1/2
Cuban C Sug pf.	135	136	133 1/2	134 1/2
Cub-A-Sug.	150	150	150	150
Del & Huds.	108	111	108	110 1/2
Denver pf.	13	13	13	13
Domes Min.	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9
Elkhorn.	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2
Erle.	16 1/2	17 1/2	15 1/2	17 1/2
Erle 1st pf.	28 1/2	28	26 1/2	27 1/2
Erle 2d pf.	21	21	21	21
F M & S pf.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Gas W & W.	35 1/2	36	35 1/2	36
Gen Electric.	135	136	133 1/2	134 1/2
Gen Motors.	115	117 1/2	112	112 1/2
G Motors pf.	83	83	83	83
Granby Min.	79	79	79	79
Gt Nor Ore.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27 1/2	27 1/2
Gt Nor pf.	90	92	89 1/2	90 1/2
Green Can.	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2	39 1/2
Gulf States.	95	96	95	96
Hartman Co.	42	42	42	42
Harv Cor.	60	60	60	60
Harv Cor pf.	97	97	97	97
Harv of N.J.	115	120	115	120
Har & Bar.	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2	35 1/2
Ill Central.	93 1/2	95	93 1/2	95
Inspiration.	47	48	46 1/2	47
Int Con Cor.	8 1/2	9	8 1/2	9
Int Con Cor pf.	47 1/2	49 1/2	46 1/2	49 1/2
Int Mer Mar.	23 1/2	24	22 1/2	23 1/2
Int Mer Mar pf.	85 1/2	87 1/2	84 1/2	86 1/2
In Nickel Ct.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
In Paper.	29 1/2	30 1/2	29 1/2	30 1/2
Int Paper S.	64	65 1/2	64	65 1/2
J I Case pf.	74	74	74	74
Kan City So.	18	18	17 1/2	17 1/2
Kelley Tires.	44 1/2	45	44 1/2	45
Kenne Cop.	32 1/2	33 1/2	32 1/2	33 1/2
Lack Steel.	79 1/2	81	79	79 1/2
Laclede Gas.	85	85	85	85
Lee & T Cl.	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2
Lehigh Val.	57 1/2	59 1/2	57 1/2	59 1/2
Loose Wiles.	19	19	19	19
L-Wist pf.	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2	82 1/2
Louis & N.	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2
Mackay Cos.	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2	75 1/2
Manhattan.	98	98	98	98
Max Motor.	27 1/2	28 1/2	27	27 1/2
Maxwell pf.	59 1/2	59 1/2	58 1/2	58 1/2
Maxwell 2 pf.	22 1/2	23 1/2	22 1/2	23 1/2

Mex Petrol. 81 1/2 84 1/2 81 1/2 82 1/2
Miami 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2 30 1/2
Midvale St. 45 48 45 46 1/2
M & S L New. 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2 10 1/2
MSP & SSM. 88 1/2 88 1/2 87 1/2 88
Mo K & T. 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2 5 1/2
Mo Pac w. 23 1/2 24 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
Mo Pac w pf. 44 1/2 45 1/2 44 1/2 45 1/2
Mon Power. 72 72 72 72
Mon Pow pf. 100 100 100 100
Nat Acme. 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2 27 1/2
Nat Biscuit. 98 100 93 100
Nat Enamel. 39 1/2 40 1/2 39 1/2 39 1/2
Nat C & C. 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2 17 1/2
NYA Brake. 119 125 119 122
Nevada Con. 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2 19 1/2
NY Central. 70 1/2 73 1/2 70 1/2 71 1/2
NYNH & H. 31 1/2 32 1/2 31 1/2 31 1/2
N W. 103 105 103 103 1/2
North Am. 44 45 44 44 1/2
North Pac. 86 1/2 87 1/2 86 1/2 87 1/2
N S Steel. 68 68 68 68
O Cities Gas. 39 40 39 39
O & W. 20 1/2 21 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2
Pacific T & T. 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2 19 1/2
Pacific Mail. 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2 25 1/2
Penna. 46 47 45 46 1/2
Peoples Gas. 43 44 43 43 1/2
Pere Marq. 13 1/2 13 1/2 12 1/2 12 1/2
Pierce-Ar. w. 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2 36 1/2
Phila Co. 27 1/2 30 27 1/2 28 1/2
Pitts Coal. 45 1/2 46 1/2 45 1/2 46 1/2
Pitts Coal pf. 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2 80 1/2
P & W Va. 23 1/2 24 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
P & W Va pf. 61 1/2 62 1/2 61 1/2 61 1/2
Pressed St. 62 62 61 61
Pullman. 114 114 114 114 1/2
Ray Con. 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2 23 1/2
Reading. 73 76 72 72 1/2
Repub I & S. 81 1/2 82 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2
Rep I & S pf. 54 54 54 54
Royal Dutch. 71 72 70 70 1/2
Rumely. 12 12 12 12
Rumely pf. 27 28 27 27 1/2
Ry Steel Sp. 47 1/2 48 1/2 47 1/2 47 1/2
Sav Arms. 53 53 53 53
Saxon Motor. 9 9 9 9
Seab A L. 7 1/2 8 1/2 7 1/2 7 1/2
Seab A L pf. 18 1/2 19 1/2 18 1/2 18 1/2
S-Roebeck. 148 149 147 147 1/2
Shat Arl. 17 17 17 17
Sinclair Oil. 31 1/2 31 1/2 30 1/2 31
Sloss Shef. 41 1/2 42 1/2 41 1/2 42
So Pacific. 83 1/2 84 1/2 83 1/2 84
So Ry. 24 24 23 23 1/2
So Ry pf. 59 59 59 59 1/2
STL & S F. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
STL & S F pf. 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2 29 1/2
STLSW pf. 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2 40 1/2
Studebaker. 53 53 50 50 1/2
Stutz Motor. 38 1/2 39 1/2 38 1/2 39 1/2
Sup Steel. 39 39 38 38 1/2
Tenn Cop. 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2 13 1/2
Texas Co. 146 146 143 143
Third Ave. 20 1/2 21 1/2 20 1/2 21 1/2
T & W Steel. 40 40 40 40 1/2
T C R T. 65 65 65 65
Union Pac. 114 118 117 117 1/2
Union Pac pf. 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2 69 1/2
Un Alloy St. 38 1/2 39 1/2 38 1/2 39
United Fruit. 119 121 119 120
Un Ry S F. 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2 6 1/2
Un Ry S F pf. 13 1/2 14 1/2 13 1/2 14
U S C I P. 12 1/2 13 1/2 12 1/2 13
U S Rubber. 52 1/2 54 1/2 52 1/2 53
U S Rub pf. 98 98 97 97 1/2
U S S & R. 46 1/2 47 1/2 46 1/2 47
U S R & R pf. 45 45 45 45
U S Steel. 95 1/2 98 94 1/2 95 1/2
U S Steel pf. 110 110 109 109 1/2
Utah Copper. 83 1/2 83 1/2 81 1/2 81 1/2
Utah Sec. 12 1/2 12 1/2 11 1/2 11 1/2
V-C Chem. 35 1/2 37 1/2 35 1/2 36 1/2
V-I-C. 55 55 55 55
Wabash. 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2 8 1/2
Wabash pf. 43 43 42 42 1/2
Wabash pf. 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2 22 1/2
W Pacific pf. 46 46 46 46
West Union. 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2 87 1/2
Westinghse. 41 1/2 43 41 1/2 41 1/2
W & L E. 10 10 10 10 1/2
White Motor. 38 3

NEWS OF INDUSTRIES AND COMMERCE

RECORD OF THE STOCK TICKER

Volume of Business on New York Exchange in 1917 Smaller Than in 1916, but Greater Than Previous Six Years

Although the 1917 total of 191,000,000 shares of stock changing hands on the New York exchange was one-fifth smaller than in the previous 12 months, it was greater than in any of the six years prior to 1916, which was the fourth most active in the history of the exchange. On the other hand, a direct reversal of the experience in the bigger market was shown by operations on the Boston exchange. The total turnover here barely exceeded 5,000,000 shares, contrasting with more than 13,000,000 in 1916 and, barring only the curtailed 1914 period, it was the dulliest year on the Boston Stock Exchange since the late 90s.

Five years ago Boston had approximately one-tenth the share turnover in Wall Street, but since that time and especially during the war period, the former market had gradually lagged so that the ratio for 1917 was only 2.65 per cent, the lowest in history. This unfortunate state of affairs is traceable not only to the lack of animation shown by the local operators throughout the past year, but also because the Boston market does not offer the active industrial stocks prominent in the New York list.

Monthly share totals in the New York and Boston markets with appended yearly share aggregates follow:

New York—	1917	1916
January	16,578,100	16,015,380
February	14,300,100	12,310,561
March	19,116,900	15,209,529
April	14,801,000	12,718,888
May	20,941,800	16,806,889
June	19,700,900	13,178,372
July	13,275,100	9,523,473
August	11,856,300	14,718,392
September	13,560,900	30,804,575
October	18,445,200	28,772,024
November	15,121,100	35,509,015
December	13,213,100	32,939,680

Boston—	1917	1916
January	737,044	1,165,032
February	1,080,882	1,080,882
March	629,576	1,261,964
April	390,276	966,288
May	464,304	1,041,567
June	458,576	879,669
July	247,009	461,449
August	258,151	614,138
September	301,044	1,262,788
October	365,598	1,164,533
November	327,149	1,850,138
December	308,120	1,346,683

The yearly aggregates compare (in shares):

Year	New York	Boston
1917	191,000,000	5,000,000
1916	236,643,022	13,055,645
1915	173,654,186	12,560,680
1914	48,031,833	3,497,500
1913	38,362,539	5,591,514
1912	131,759,115	11,115,514
1911	127,376,149	7,712,856
1910	164,015,051	11,550,779
1909	214,692,215	15,503,336
1908	197,166,582	12,967,414
1907	197,753,142	14,114,225
1906	284,063,459	17,697,338
1905	261,523,980	15,882,372
1904	187,671,445	11,920,208
1903	158,095,052	10,965,155

*Exchanges closed for 4½ months.

GOLD AND SILVER 1917 PRODUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Mint Director Baker announces that for the calendar year 1917, the production of gold was 4,085,589 fine ounces, valued at \$84,456,000 and 74,244,500 fine ounces of silver, compared with 1916, these figures indicating a reduction in gold output of 8,133,700 and in silver output of 170,302 fine ounces.

SHOE BUYERS

Compiled for The Christian Science Monitor, Jan. 3.

Among the boot and shoe dealers and leather buyers in Boston are the following:

Atlanta—W. F. Spaulding of Gramling Spaulding & Co., Lenox.	
Baltimore—W. A. Dixon of Dixon, Bartlett & Co., Tour.	
Chicago—J. P. Bittner of W. A. Wealot & Co., Essex.	
Chicago—E. P. Carpenter of Guthman, Carpenter & Telling; 156 Essex St.	
Cincinnati—Aug. Levy and Isador Netzer of Chan Meis Shoe Co.; Copley-Plaza.	
Cincinnati—Charles Longini of Mann & Longini Shoe Co.; Touraine.	
Dubuque, Ia.—Edward Forgrave of Forgrave Bros.; U. S.	
Huntington, W. Va.—J. F. Newberry of Newberry Shoe Co.; Parker.	
Keokuk, Ia.—H. W. J. Huiskamp of Huiskamp Bros. & Co.; U. S.	
Little Rock, Ark.—S. A. Norton of Norton Leager Shoe Co.; U. S.	
Memphis, Tenn.—H. H. Yerkes of Gordon & Co.; Tour.	
Montgomery, Ala.—W. E. Pitts of W. E. Pitts Shoe Co.; Tour.	
Nashville, Tenn.—H. A. & M. Cohen of S. Levy & Co.; U. S.	
Parkinson, Va.—O. D. McGraw and T. E. Graham of Graham Bumgarner Shoe Co.; U. S.	
Philadelphia—M. P. Register of Litt Bros.; Essex.	
Philadelphia—F. Rosner and H. Schwartz of Ideal Shoe Co.; U. S.	
Philadelphia—W. A. Tompkins of Turner Tompkins & Co.; U. S.	
Richmond, Va.—L. S. Strauss of Flesham & Morris; Lenox.	
Roanoke, Va.—T. B. Griggs of Griggs Paxton & Co.; U. S.	
San Francisco—J. W. Rogers of Rogers Shoe Co.; Essex.	
Savannah, Ga.—P. H. Morrison; U. S.	
Scranton, Pa.—H. H. Klein; 394 Summer St., Brockton, Mass.	
Scranton, Pa.—Meyer Davidson; Copley Place.	
Spokane, Wash.—P. F. Melheim; U. S.	
St. Louis—C. H. Bennett; U. S.	
Toledo—P. J. Gallens of Western Shoe Co.; Touraine.	

FISHERIES VALUE GREATER

MONTREAL, Que.—The total market value of the Canadian fisheries for the last fiscal year was a high record and amounted to \$39,204,378. This was \$2,477,870 greater than the value of the previous year.

FUTURE EARNINGS OF THE RAILROADS

In view of the questions raised by assumption of control of the railroads by the Government with a proposed guarantee of earnings based on the annual average net operating income for the three-year period ended June 30, 1917, the following compilation by Hayden, Stone & Company, showing prospective earnings will be of interest:

	Annual av. net op. inc.	1914, Ann. to June av. per share	1917 share
Atchafalaya	\$48,261,000	\$4.96	\$11.05
Atlantic Coast Line	27,624,000	5.60	5.60
Baltimore & Ohio	13,492,000	8.35	8.35
Chicago & No. Western	23,634,000	9.70	9.70
Chic. Rock Isl. & Pac.	17,378,000	4.50	4.50
Delaware & Hudson	7,857,000	13.00	13.00
Denver & Rio Grande ptd	8,284,000	6.50	6.50
Edison	17,024,000	3.80	3.80
Great Northern	28,850,000	8.65	8.65
Illinois Central	14,732,000	11.30	11.30
Kansas City Southern	3,652,000	3.00	3.00
Lehigh Valley	11,497,000	5.90	5.90
Louisville & Nashville	28,300,000	1.30	1.30
Maine Valley	11,497,000	5.90	5.90
New Haven	21,300,000	2.00	2.00
New York Central	62,607,000	10.75	10.75
Norfolk & Western	19,300,000	14.00	14.00
Norfolk Southern	19,300,000	14.00	14.00
Pennsylvania	47,727,000	4.40	4.40
Reading	19,130,000	10.15	10.15
St. Louis & San Francisco	13,700,000	1.25	1.25
Seaboard Air Line ptd.	6,700,000	3.50	3.50
Southern Pacific	18,100,000	11.50	11.50
Southern Railway	19,600,000	4.00	4.00
Union Pacific	33,700,000	14.70	14.70
Wabash ptd A	8,977,000	4.50	4.50

In all cases the earnings per share for the three-year period ended June 30, 1917, as given, are based on the deduction of present annual interest and other fixed charges, and increase in other income, not derived from railroad operations is allowed for, as several companies, among them Delaware & Hudson, Erie, Lehigh Valley and Reading, are now in receipt of larger income from their anthracite coal properties.

SHIPPING NEWS

Tilfish which sold ex vessel at 8 cents per pound during the past few months has now jumped to 12 cents a pound, which means a wholesale price of 14 to 15 cents and retail still higher. Fishermen say scarcity of the fish and a strong demand for it is the cause. Only a few years ago the fish was practically unknown on the average menu, until the United States Bureau of Fisheries recommended it. The schooner Priscilla reached New York with 18,000 pounds of the fish, selling ex vessel for 12 cents, it was reported to the Boston Fish Bureau today.

Wholesale dealers' prices of fresh groundfish continue high, today's quotations per hundredweight being: Haddock \$13.50, steak cod \$18, market cod \$9, pollock \$12, large hake \$13.50, small hake \$10, and cusk \$7.50. Two trips of fish arrived before noon, one of them in the Natalie J. Hammond, with 46,000 pounds. Some of the trips brought in late Wednesday were sold today, including the trip of the W. M. Goodspeed.

Gloucester arrivals today were confined to gill nettings with about 20,000 pounds fresh groundfish.

NEW YORK CURB

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Explos.	7 1/2	8
do cdfs	7 1/2	8
Big Ledge	1 1/4	1 1/2
Boston & Mont.	48c	50c
Butte Detroit	6 1/2	7 1/4
Caledonia	46	48
Calumet & Jer.	1 1/4	1 1/2
Canada Cop.	2	2 1/2
Chry Motors	112	114
Cons Arizona	1 1/4	1 1/2
Cons Copper	6 1/2	7
Cosden & Co.	7 1/2	8
Curlew	25	27
Dundee	25	27
First Nat Cop.	1 1/4	1 1/2
Glenrock	4 1/2	5
Goldfield Cons	5 1/2	6
Green Monster	4 1/2	5
Hecia Mining	4 1/2	5
Horne Sound	3 1/4	4
Howe Verde	3 1/4	4
Jumbo	13	15
Lake Torp Boat	3	3 1/2
Magma Cop.	39	42
Marlin Arms	79	85
Max Munitions	11	12
McKin Dar.	55	60
Met Petrol	7 1/2	8
Midwest Refg.	111	113
Midwest Tifg.	111	113
Troy Arizona	14	18
New Cornelia	16 1/2	17 1/2
Nipissing	8 1/4	9
Peerless	12	14
Penn Ky	45	47
Provincial	45	47
Red Rock	1	1 1/2
Sapulpa Ref.	1 1/2	2
Sinclair Gulf	15 1/2	17
Smith Motor	1 1/4	1 1/2
Stewart Min.	1 1/4	1 1/2
Submarine Boat	12 1/2	14
Success Min.	8	10
United Motors	20	20 1/2
Un Verde Est.	46	48
U. S. Steam	5	5 1/2
Wright Martin	6 1/2	7

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Demand sterling 4.75-3.16, cables 4.76-7.16, 60-day bills nominally 4.71¼-4.71½, and 90-day 4.69¼-4.69½. Franc cables 5.71½ checks 5.73½. Lire cables 8.44, checks 8.45. Guilders 43½ and 43¼. Rubles 13 and 12½. Stockholm 33½ and 33¼.

BOSTON CLEARING HOUSE

Boston clearing house exchanges and balances for today compare:

	1918	1917
Exchanges	\$60,312,246	\$47,014,161
Balances	8,412,609	6,051,760

The local subtreasury's credit balance today is \$48,229.

RUSSIAN INTEREST TO BE PAID

NEW YORK, N. Y.—A cable from London says that it is expected that the Jan. 1 coupon on the Russian 4s will be met by the Rothschilds.

CONDITIONS IN IRON AND STEEL

Cleveland Iron Ore Producers Object to Possible Revision of Contracts—Government's Prospective Order for Cars

The expected announcement by the President that iron and steel prices would remain in effect for three months longer was made on Dec. 28. With it came the proviso, agreed to at a meeting of steel manufacturers and the War Industries Board held the same day, that on contracts made in the next three months prices would be revised on deliveries after April 1 to conform to any changes that might become effective on that date, says the Iron Age.

Iron ore producers at Cleveland are emphatic in objecting to the action taken as to the revision of contracts. Representing an industry in which contracts have always been made running 12 months ahead, they are opposed to making ore sales subject to a possible reduction in price. Pig iron prices far out of range with the ore prices for 1917, and the ore trade argues that for an advance is in order now rather than a possible reduction.

The prospect of orders for 100,000 cars that comes with government control of railroads is not unwelcome to equipment companies, but with the steel trade the practical question is what tonnage of plates can be spared for car building. The shipbuilding program will absorb more steel later in the year, but new plate capacity is nearing completion and shipyards are not yet organized to take the present plate mill output in full.

Surprisingly, large additions to the country's steel making capacity are shown by the statistics for 1917. In the year 97 new open-hearth furnaces, some of which will be operated duplexing, were completed, capable of an output of 4,326,500 tons of ingots per year. Of this total 1,220,000 tons is furnished by the Steel Corporation. In 1916, previously the record year, the new capacity added was 4,205,000 tons. Fourteen new blast furnaces were blown in 1917, with annual capacity of 2,520,000 tons, compared with only five furnaces in 1916 with capacity of 800,000 tons.

In the face of all this new construction is the fact that pig iron production in 1917, estimating that of December at 3,000,000 tons, was only 38,700,000 tons less than in 1916. Coke was the limiting factor, as has been said over and over.

At the same time, by drawing on pig iron stocks and by a larger use of scrap, steel works produced about 42,400,000 tons of ingots last year, or 1,000,000 tons more than in 1916, making 1917 the high record year.

The 9000 railroad cars for Italy are about placed. The bulk if not all is likely to go to the Standard Steel Car Company and the American Car & Foundry Company. Both have uncompleted Russian car orders and could utilize some of the steel on hand and under orders.

RAILROADS' TRAFFIC

TOTAL FOUR BILLION

CHICAGO, Ill.—Traffic on United States railroads passed the \$4,000,000,000 mark during the last year for the first time in history, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Railway News and Statistics, just made public. The figures are based on official returns to the Interstate Commerce Commission for the first 10 months of the year and on estimates for the last two.

The gross receipts for the year were placed at \$4,188,227,185, a gain of \$451,905,438 over 1916, but despite this increase in business there was a decrease of \$91,876,153 in net income. The net income for 1917 was \$1,022,741,992. Advancing costs of fuel, materials and supplies, together with increased wages, are blamed for the loss in net income.

Taxes for the year were \$22,026,753, an increase of \$56,770,827. A steady increase in taxes each month is shown. Beginning with \$14,520,000 in January, they reached \$25,000,000 in September, when accruals under the new war taxation became effective. Operating expenses were \$2,943,458,440, an increase of \$487,010,801 over 1916. Net operating income per mile is placed at \$394.3, a return of 5.87 per cent.

STUDEBAKER HAS BIG WAR ORDERS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Studebaker Corporation has orders on its books for about \$13,000,000 of government war work, calling for scout wagons, water tank wagons, mine anchors, artillery wheels and other regular line products of the company. In the present year between 40 per cent and 50 per cent of Studebaker Corporation facilities will be devoted to war work, both at South Bend and at Detroit.

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked
Atlantic Refining	940	970
Buckeye Pipe Line	99	102
Illinois Pipe	195	200
Indiana Pipe Line	95	100
Midwest	109	111
Ohio Oil	308	312
Prairie Oil & Gas	430	440
Prairie Pipe	264	268
South Penn Oil	290	300
Standard Oil (Cal.)	225	230
Standard Oil (Ind.)	610	620
Standard Oil (Ky.)	320	350
Standard Oil (N.J.)	530	535
Standard Oil (N.Y.)	262	265
Union Tank Line	85	88

RAILWAY EARNINGS

HOCKING VALLEY

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$984,552	\$231,662
Net revenue	59,566	"131,700"
11 months—		
Gross revenue	9,948,838	2,411,299
Net revenue	1,993,421	673,806

ST. PAUL

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$10,155,099	\$364,950
Net revenue	3,144,015	\$1,686,224
11 months—		
Gross revenue	104,550,781	3,106,892
Net revenue	27,059,883	\$6,706,819
11 months—		
Gross revenue	21,133,743	\$7,620,177

ERIE

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$7,213,206	\$855,352
Net revenue	690,535	\$55,358
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	73,767,041	5,232,354
Net revenue	10,031,012	\$7,124,880

NORTHERN PACIFIC

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$7,335,400	\$151,085
Net revenue	2,383,423	\$1,692,582
11 months—		
Gross revenue	14,277,111	\$2,122,006
Net revenue	80,856,976	7,601,249
11 months—		
Gross revenue	32,406,440	\$1,103,254
Net revenue	36,008,944	\$2,377,618

NEW YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$330,711	\$31,438
Net revenue	60,614	\$8,157
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	3,856,958	207,137
Net revenue	722,380	\$140,760

ATLANTIC COAST LINE

	1917	Increase
November—		
Gross revenue	\$3,765,412	\$3,246,206
Net revenue	1,097,170	1,224,688
From Jan. 1—		
Gross revenue	872,170	1,059,698
Net revenue	39,455,234	\$3,428,520
11 months—		
Gross revenue	12,158,528	11,552,519
Net revenue	9,989,528	8,902,488

SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

	1917	Increase
November		

JACK TAR
IS HERE IN
 Lion Collars
OLDEST BRAND MADE IN AMERICA
LION COLLARS & CO. LARSEN CO. ST. LOUIS, MO.

PEOPLE IN THE NEWS

George W. Coleman, president of the Northern Baptist Association, who is going to Great Britain and France, as the representative of that organization, on an errand of investigation and education, is a prominent citizen of Boston, Mass., where he was born and has resided during a varied career that has given him an unusually wide acquaintance with all sorts of his countrymen. He first won a national following as an official of the Young Peoples Society of Christian Endeavor and as a manager of the interests of its official publication. Later he became an important figure in the ranks of the Associated Advertising Clubs of America. From 1911 to 1913 he was president of that organization, at a time when it was doing striking work in the way of elevating and codifying the ethics of the advertising world. Since 1907 he has been interested in the more social aspects of Christianity and in furtherance of this aim has established annual conferences at Sagamore, Mass., and also the Ford Hall Sunday evening conferences in Boston, for the discussion of ethical and civic questions. Out of the latter enterprise has come into being what is now known as the Forum movement, of which he is the national head. Mr. Coleman, on this trip to Europe, will interpret to the British and French the attitude toward the war of the Protestant church interests that he represents. He plans to bring back with him important leaders of the Baptists in Great Britain and Russia.

Bird S. Coler, who has been placed in charge of the strategically important department of charities of the city of New York, by Mayor Hylan, with an enormous department budget at his disposal, is one of the few appointees by the new Tammany Mayor who have had previous administrative experience in city affairs. He was the first controller of the city under a form of government creating that office, and he held it from 1887 to 1902. In 1902 he was the Democratic Party's candidate for the governorship of the State and carried the city of New York by a large plurality, but was defeated. Three years later he was elected president of the borough of Brooklyn. Since that time he has not held office but has been a prolific writer on civic affairs either for the press or in pamphlets. He has decided views on methods and theories of municipal government, some of which he has given to the world in pamphlets and books, and it seems quite probable that the Hylan Administration may use him considerably as its official spokesman and writer.

Dr. Andrew Macphail of Montreal, Canada, who is listed with other newly-created knights on the New Year's roll just announced in London, is one of the leading thinkers and writers of the Dominion, an essayist of more than ordinary range of thought and felicity of expression and a person whose writings on the higher aspects of the life of the Dominion and the British Empire had attracted attention prior to the war. As editor of the University Magazine of McGill University, he has shaped currents and tendencies in academic circles of the nation. He was born and grew up on Prince Edwards Island, and was educated at the Prince of Wales College and at McGill University. He has been a teacher and journalist as well as a physician. He first won attention in the United States by his essays in the Atlantic Monthly, many of which later found permanent form in his book "Essays in Puritanism."

Sir Philip Magnus, M. P., who has been closely connected with the University of London for many years, and has been its representative in the House of Commons since 1906, is anxious that in the re-distribution of seats, under the Representation of the People Bill, the university should be preserved as a separate constituency. Sir Philip bases his claim for separate representation on the special standing of the University of London, coupled with the fact that it has a male electorate of 11,500. Sir Philip was born in London and was educated at University School and College. He is an active member of many learned societies, and has written several books on technical subjects, besides contributing to various monthly magazines and other periodicals. His wife has also written considerably in both prose and verse. For many years Sir Philip Magnus was a lecturer and examiner in the University of London and is a member of the Senate.

Mrs. Norman de R. Whitehouse, who, with the indorsement of the Washington Government officials, is going to Switzerland, where she will operate in spreading the special standing of the facts about the United States attitude toward the war, and especially toward the German people, in contrast to the German Government, is a leading equal suffragist. Under her management of the equal-suffrage campaign the State of New York referendum on the issue recently went "aye" in a large and typical poll of the masculine voters; and her record in this campaign and the dimensions of the victory she helped to win, have made her a major figure in the group of leaders working for political enfranchisement of women in the United States. She has the vigor of character, finesse, and facility that enable her to get things done; and, as an envoy from the women of the United States to the women of the belligerent nations of Europe, she will have an opportunity of working on a larger scale of action than heretofore has been her fortune to enjoy.

TRAFFICKING IN FOOD IN AUSTRIA-HUNGARY

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUDAPEST, Hungary (via Zurich).—If the provisioning authorities in Vienna and Budapest, who are making

desperate efforts to devise some means of controlling the prices of foodstuffs, would visit some of the country towns in Austria-Hungary, they might gain some valuable knowledge. Writing from Arad in Hungary, a special correspondent of the Vienna "Reichspost," returning from the Wallachian country, describes what he found there. Entering a café, quite early in the morning, he was surprised to find it full of guests. He was still more surprised to find that he could be served without the least restriction, with any quantity of chocolate, cocoa, eggs, butter, honey and jam, accompanied with such excellent white bread as he had not seen in Vienna since the beginning of the war.

"In much amazement we inquired what was going on," he says. "Was it market day? or court day? or a meeting of merchants? The prompt answer came that it was only an ordinary day. Every day, not only in the forenoon, but also in the afternoon and even until late at night, the same lively business was in progress. It was a center of activity in foodstuffs. Looking at the company more closely, one saw that it was made up of all classes. We were in the headquarters of the local 'Proletarians,' the citadel of the mercantile morale in the war. What do the poor inhabitants of the great cities know of how, and where, and by whom the prices of their provisions are fixed. Who are these people who are making millions out of the products furnished by a beneficent nature?"

"Here sat an old pensioned official who was dealing in cheese. There a bankrupt chemist who today was selling sheep and pigs. Next to them sat a former bootblack, who through selling cornbobs had become a substantial house-owner. Another man who used to peddle post cards, had turned his attention to dealing in bacon, and had just given his wife a 500 crown sealskin coat. These were only types of the company assembled. And how were these people doing business? These men who were fixing the prices for foodstuffs and other necessary articles, who, when they came together in the café in the morning had neither wares nor money, but only the intention to do business. One had heard, and the second knew, of a buyer for a wagon-load of nuts; he offered to supply it without knowing in the least where he could get it. A sales contract was made—of course in writing, for neither trusted the other. A second man found a third man who was willing to buy the nuts for the wholesale market at a still higher price. Now the basis has been found for a deal, and the nuts must be found. Furnished with money for the journey by the first man, the second man goes into the country to find the nuts. From a dozen small peasants he manages to collect the wagon-load which, after passing through the hands of four dealers, finally arrives on the wholesale market. From there the nuts go to the retail dealer, and finally into the hands of the consumer."

"Meanwhile the city officials are trying to devise means for obtaining cheaper foodstuffs. They make all kinds of rules and regulations, requisition provisions, fix maximum prices and impose severe penalties against all offenders. But all in vain. We have seen how this business is made. And so far all the rules and regulations and penalties published by the wise government officials have failed to put an end to the business done in the cafés of small provincial towns."

SCHEME OF IMPROVED RAILWAY TRANSPORT

LONDON, England.—An important deputation was recently received by the president of the Board of Trade when they put before him the need for reforming the railway system in order to facilitate and economize the collection and distribution of goods. The deputation, which was introduced by Mr. Walter Rosh, M. P., and included amongst others Sir George Greenwood, M. P., Professor Adams, Mr. A. W. Gatti, and Mr. J. H. Longford, requested Sir Albert Stanley to appoint a committee of inquiry furnished with the necessary powers to carry out a thorough investigation of the scheme.

Mr. A. W. Gatti, who is responsible for the central idea of the scheme in explaining it to the president of the Board of Trade, said that some years ago it had occurred to him that the bankers' system of collection and distribution of checks between banks might be made applicable to the collection and redistribution of goods between different railways and the public. In conjunction with Mr. A. G. Seaman, of the Westinghouse Company of Manchester, he had investigated the matter very thoroughly and had arrived at the conclusion that if machinery could be devised to meet their requirements it would be possible to carry out the whole of the terminal work of London in 1 per cent of the time and in 1 per cent of the space now required, and at 20 per cent of the cost incurred. They had also calculated that if their proposals were adopted an economy of at least 90 per cent of railway goods wagons could be effected, while 95 per cent of the slow-going heavy vehicles might be taken off the London streets. Under the new system shunting would be unnecessary, and they had estimated that the work of locomotives might thus be reduced 80 per cent.

Mr. Gatti also said that they had found that in the case of London the entire cost of the scheme would be covered three times over simply by letting or selling the valuable land now covered by goods yards in and about London. Not only that, but by utilizing the 74 goods stations in London 700 or so trains now used for inter-goods station journeys could be withdrawn, thus greatly reducing the wear and tear on the metals. A further reduction in the number of trains, Mr. Gatti said, could also be made by loading the trains more heavily at the clearing house.

BY OTHER EDITORS

Parcel-Post Water Routes

DAYTON (O.) NEWS.—Necessity in addition to being the mother of invention occasionally acts as the guardian of conservation or the sponsor of utility. It is in the last-named capacity that she has served the Post Office Department by bringing into use water-route facilities for the transportation of parcel post accumulations. Experience has shown that in the present congested condition of transportation practically as prompt service is to be obtained by water routes to certain points as by rail. Accordingly, the Post Office Department has established coastwise parcel-post routes to facilitate service for the various cantonnments. It is expected that within the next few weeks this service will amount to several train-loads daily which will aid materially to relieve freight congestion. Here we see a beginning of the utilization of waterways for practical uses to which they might have been turned long ago. It is probable that inland waterways will presently be serving as the coastwise routes are serving now. Everything that tends to promote a sensible utilization of the great water facilities of this country is encouraging and worthy of commendation. In turning to available water routes for relief from railway congestion the Post Office Department has started something from which important developments may come.

Knowing What Is Going On

CHICAGO HERALD.—At a big western state university the other day the instructors in the department of American history were instructed to find out how many of their students had read President Wilson's message to Congress. Twenty-two out of 362 had done so. That is to say, 6 per cent of the group of undergraduates who were actually studying the history of their country had acquainted themselves with the most important current document in that history. Time was when this would have meant little. Time was when reading a President's message was about as intellectually developing as playing pool. That time is past. Of all crises in American history the present is the most important. The nation is on trial. Her courage is about to be given a final test. Her intelligence is undergoing that test daily. These are not casual months. They are either the condemnation of the race or the hand that the country is fighting for its homes and freedoms, on the other, that we do not and cannot know what we are fighting for until after our terms of peace are set down in black and white. We are in the middle of a whirl of skillful German lies, long planned and intended solely for the disintegration of our purpose. Our leader sets forth, in language as clear as it is eloquent, our real aims, our real proposals—and we do not read his words. How can we contradict the assertions of our enemy? How can we justify our action to those who honestly hesitate to support it?

War Work for Prisoners

NEW YORK WORLD.—The appeal of Adolph Lewisohn of the National Committee on Prisons for the employment of prison labor in the production of war supplies should meet with hearty affirmative response. There is no prison in the country where men are not eager to help the nation and none where such help would fail to benefit also the convict. Wherever prisoners are engaged in building roads they are doing war work now. For the vicinity of New York this is best shown about Camp Dix, where the Jersey highways have been cut up by heavy trucking and inmates of the State Reformatory have been working practically without guards to restore them to condition. This pleasing spectacle culminated when 400 of these men who had shown admirable zeal were allowed to go home for Christmas. Their simple promise to return. There has been in our day no more hopeful experiment in penology. The labor unions have often fought convict labor on the ground that it could be used to beat down prices and wages. That danger must be guarded against in engaging prisoners in war production, though there is less danger of wage unsettlement in employment under such temporary conditions than in peace manufactures. If convicts can be trusted to work on roads almost without guard and to go home for holidays on parole they can be trusted to make munitions for their country, and they should have the chance if it can be arranged for them.

WAR CONDITIONS IN THE TOWN OF ARRAS

Like Ypres, the town of Arras, in Artois, one of the most ancient towns of France, has been for three years close behind the battle line. It has been broken by heavy shells, and drenched with poison gases. So close was it to the lines that its streets were always wired and barricaded; all its open spaces were under observation by the Germans, neither troops nor civilians were allowed to leave the houses nor did any transport pass through it until after night had fallen, and any time by day or night its streets might be suddenly swept with the bullets of the German machine guns. Yet its life went on; people still lived in it; shops were open; the Mayor of the town never left it, but remained to carry on his duties. It has escaped complete destruction, but it has passed a terrible three years. It will remain in history as one of the great indomitable, unconquered towns of northern France.

From Oct. 20 to Oct. 24, 1914, was fought the first great battle of Arras, when the Germans strove desperately to break through the French line as, at the same time, at Ypres, they were striving to break through the British.

They failed, but they came near enough to bombard the town; for a week they rained shells on its ancient streets. They never entered it, but nearly all that was beautiful in it has been broken or destroyed by their guns. It was seen there how they deliberately aimed to destroy what was old and beautiful and could never be replaced; of all its churches one only remains, a very modern and ugly building. The rest have gone. The cathedral has received thousands of shells. Some of its walls and pillars still stand. The rest of it is a mass of stones. But the chief beauty of the town was the Hotel de Ville, with its slender Spanish tower, built 400 years ago. It is now in complete ruins; and nearly all the Great Place, and the Little Place, the ancient squares of the town, are ruins too. As you stand in them now you see, here and there, a battered house front still standing, a story or two stories high. The rest fill the square, a great heap of stones. There is now hardly a house in Arras which is still untouched, and some quarters have been utterly destroyed. Yet some hundreds of inhabitants still lived on in their cellars and grew indifferent to the shells which fell on their buildings and the bullets that suddenly swept like rain through their streets. Among these heroic people was the mistress of a girls' school. The school remained open and she still taught in it, though she had only four or five pupils left.

There was a continual danger that was even more terrible than the danger of bullets and shells. The Germans have poured their poisoned gases into the town. On one winter night, at the end of 1916, 3000 gas shells fell in it between dusk and midnight. The people of the town, men and women and children, went about in gas helmets, like the troops. A gas attack might, at any time, come suddenly on them, and a new use was found for the old church bells, that had fallen or been taken from the broken church spires. They were rung in the streets and the sound of them warned the people that poisoned gas was coming.

Under the town especially beneath the Great Place and the other squares are wonderful enormous cellars. Many are colonnaded, and some are three stories deep. They were cellars made hundreds of years ago with galleries going out beyond the town. Here the troops could lie in safety. Here many of them were gathered for the great attack of the British army in the spring of 1917. That attack drove the Germans far away from Arras. At the first dash the troops swept on for nearly five miles. There are now no longer barricades and wire in the streets, nor can the machine guns sweep it with their bullets. The worst of the martyrdom of Arras is passed, and in memory of its courage and sufferings Field Marshal Haig presented to it some of these captured German guns which had sought to destroy the town, had tried it of its most beautiful possessions, but had made its name glorious.

AEROPLANES AND COTTON MILLS

LONDON, England.—Addressing the local trade and labor council at Great Harwood, Lancashire, recently, Mr. G. H. Roberts, M. P., Minister for Labor, said he intended to visit the cotton mills in the district for the purpose of finding out how far they could be adapted to the manufacture of aeroplanes. Textile works, Mr. Roberts said, had been hard hit by the war, and if it became impossible to import the required supplies of cotton into the country, a considerable amount of distress might arise.

Going on to speak of the Labor Party, Mr. Roberts declared it had a great future before it, provided it shaped its war policy on both national and rational lines; but if it became a refuge for all sorts of disruptive elements it was doomed to failure. If, however, the Labor Party was wisely ordered and proved capable of considering and planning on practical lines, he looked forward to peace time with much hope and confidence. He did not deny the situation was critical. Certain elements in the Labor Party, he said, seemed animated solely by a spirit of destruction. While they were so, they were always intriguing and seeking to undermine and oust from the labor movement those who showed a patriotic spirit. If the Labor Party was to be associated in people's thoughts with anti-patriotic forces, Mr. Roberts declared, it would never prosper.

With regard to demobilization, Mr. Roberts said, the Government would first arrange for the return of the men essential for carrying out the demobilization plans. After that, men would be released from the army on certain well-defined lines. It was intended to release them in relation to the capacity of particular industries to absorb them. About 330,000 men, Mr. Roberts said, had already been discharged and 50 or 60 per cent had situations awaiting them. The Government, however, would have to satisfy themselves that industry was in a position to employ the discharged men. For this purpose, he said, ten distinguished economists had been entrusted with the work of forecasting the probable course of trade and industry after the war, and a priority list was being prepared. Mr. Roberts considered that the first men to be released should be the ones with families and dependents. He also thought the men who had served longest should have a prior claim over those who had served a shorter time, and that men who had volunteered should be considered before those who were compelled to serve. On the question of releasing women munition workers, Mr. Roberts said a committee had been appointed to consider the matter, and he was awaiting their recommendations.

ASPIRANTS FOR SEAT IN SENATE

Four Illinois Men Who Are Laying Plans to Succeed Senator James Hamilton Lewis

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau
CHICAGO, Ill.—Medill McCormick, Republican Congressman-at-large from Illinois, is expected within a short time to make formal announcement of his candidacy for the United States Senate, to succeed Senator James Hamilton Lewis, Democratic whip of the Senate. Senator Lewis has as yet made no announcement, but his friends say that without doubt he will be a candidate for reelection in 1918.

Mayor William Hale Thompson of Chicago will also be a candidate for the Republican nomination. He has given formal notice of his candidacy and pledge cards are now in circulation in his behalf. Former Gov. Charles S. Deneen is expected also to enter the Republican race. He has not indicated his position, but his friends are said to be working for him. A fourth possibility is Maj. B. M. Chipfield, former Congressman-at-large from Illinois, now judge advocate with the national guard army division at Houston, Tex. It is said that Major Chipfield's duties may annul his candidacy.

In the Democratic primaries no opposition of strength has developed against Senator Lewis. Nothing has been heard of Roger Sullivan in connection with another race for the senatorship. Friends of Senator Lewis are very hopeful that he will have the united backing of the Democrats of the State.

On the back of the Mayor Thompson pledge cards is the following announcement, "In order that the people of this State may have an opportunity to vote on vital governmental policies, involving the most precious rights of American citizens, I shall be a candidate at the primary in September, 1918, for the Republican nomination for United States Senator to succeed J. Hamilton Lewis. I stand on my record as a public official, my public addresses and my authorized public statements. In order that my candidacy may not be involved in the local election of alderman in Chicago next spring, in which I shall take no part for or against candidates, I shall withhold announcement of my formal platform until after the spring elections."

PROVISION MADE FOR VENETIAN REFUGEES

ROME, Italy.—On the proposal of the Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior, Signor Orlando, a High Commissioner, Signor Luzzatti, has been appointed to care for the needs of the refugees throughout the kingdom. He will report to the Prime Minister any arrangements which he considers should be made and which would involve action by the Government. The High Commissioner will have the assistance of two assistant commissioners and of a council, in which representatives both of the province of Venice and of the public administration will serve. The Premier and Signor Luzzatti conferred together recently on the matter, and the whole question was considered in all its complexity; a full agreement was reached between them and Signor Luzzatti decided to accept the appointment. The two assistant commissioners will be SS. Girardini and Stoppato. The Venetian parliamentary committee for the care of the refugees will, it is expected, work in conjunction with the High Commissioner, and in addition to this co-operation, it will serve to coordinate the various efforts towards this end which are being made in different parts of the country. Efforts are being made in several directions to provide as far as possible for the temporary absorption of the refugees into the ordinary life of that part of the country in which they find themselves. Large sums of money have been collected for their benefit, and the newspapers publish long lists of subscribers to the funds. Numbers of the refugees are at Milan and Turin, where special arrangements have been made for their accommodation, and in other of the large towns of Italy.

In Milan, the Commune has arranged that the children shall be admitted to the communal schools, and has simplified all the usual entrance formalities for their benefit. The Venetian Parliamentary Committee has opened offices in Rome, and it has expressed the wish that all the local committees for the care of the refugees will send reports of their activities, the means at their disposal and the condition of the refugees in their sphere of action in order to facilitate the coordination of all that is being done for the benefit of the people from the invaded district. The Minister for Agriculture has issued a circular to the prefects directing them, together with other local authorities, to find out where labor is needed on the land and to arrange for the employment of the refugees.

Signor Milani has, at the same time, wisely pointed out that care is necessary lest they should be engaged at a lower rate of pay than that customary in the district. Signor Berenini, the Minister for Public Instruction, has also endeavored to further the appointment of the teachers among the refugees to schools in other parts of Italy. Steps have likewise been taken to find work for the refugees in the various establishments controlled by the Ministry of Munitions. The National Economic Union is said to be undertaking, by means of its local committees, the task of caring for the interests of the domestic servants and persons in private employment among the refugees.

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STANDARD RATES OF WAGES FOR SEAMEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
LONDON, England.—The National Maritime Board have, after due deliberation, recommended the following standard rates to the Shipping Controller and they have now been confirmed by him.

For seamen and firemen on monthly articles:

DECK DEPARTMENT	Per month	s.	d.
Carpenter	14	0	0
Boatswain	13	0	0
Boatwain's mate	12	0	0
Lamprimmers	12	0	0
Quartermaster	12	0	0
Able seaman	11	10	0
ENGINE ROOM DEPARTMENT			
Donkeyman	13	0	0
Stokeholder	13	0	0
Leading fireman	12	10	0
(When carried)			
Greasers	12	10	0
Firemen	12	0	0

The rates of pay of sailors and firemen on weekly articles, finding their own food, will be £3 17s. 6d. per week, but rates of pay for other ratings on weekly articles, and also for ordinary seamen and trimmers on monthly articles have still to be fixed.

The rates named are inclusive of all bonuses and additions, and do not apply to vessels under 200 tons gross, or to vessels sailing under the share system. These and other exceptional cases, including railway-owned vessels, will be separately considered.

The new standard rates apply to all men who have signed articles since Oct. 6 from the date of signing, and the board is considering the care of men who signed articles previous to that date.

Wages in the catering department have also been considered by the proper panel of the board, and a provisional determination made for passenger liners. Deliberations as to cargo vessels are continuing, and it is hoped to publish the results shortly. In the meantime the officers and men of any department not included in the determinations now announced are reminded that they are fully protected as to the new rates about to be fixed, by virtue of the retrospective clause in their articles, so that they suffer nothing by signing on at their existing rates of pay.

INQUIRY INTO LIGNITE COAL RECOMMENDED

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, has recommended to Congress an appropriation of \$100,000 to investigate the commercial and economic practicability of utilizing the lignite coals of the United States for producing fuel oil, gasoline substitutes, ammonia, coal tar and gas for power.

There are large quantities of lignite deposits in the public lands of the United States, lying near the surface of the earth and cheaply mined, but the coal is of such character that it does not stand transportation in its natural state, and is of small value for fuel except in the immediate vicinity of the mines.

If a satisfactory method of extracting fuel oil and other substances is discovered, it would be of enormous value, it is said, and would add greatly to the resources of the United States.

PRISONS START FARM MOVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The State Penitentiary Commission has enlisted in the better farming movement in this State and will begin at once the construction of concrete silos on the state prison farms at Tucker and Cummins. The commission two years ago entered into the diversified farming campaign and will now follow the injunction of the Food Administrator to raise more live stock.

PRISON GARDEN TO BE PLANTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Southern Bureau
MONROE, La.—Announcement has been made that a prison garden will be established here on which city prisoners will raise food stuffs to feed themselves and feed stuffs for horses and mules owned by the city.

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AND ENLARGING—W. W. BRIGGS, 101 E. Main and 113 So. Burdick, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

EDUCATIONAL

DEAN WEST URGES
DISCIPLINARY PLAN

Head of Princeton Graduate School Says Elective Methods Must Be Given Up—Six Years of Secondary Schooling

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J.—The idea entertained for years by many educational leaders in the United States, that boys and girls in school and young men and young women in college should study what they like, when they like, as they like and if they like, must be given up, according to Andrew F. West, dean of the Graduate School in Princeton University. The dean, invited to address an association of Pennsylvania teachers which held a meeting in the Christmas vacation period, declared that so-called free elective systems are not systems at all; and he recommended that the country promptly bid them "Good-by!" and "Good riddance!"

In place of the long-cherished elective notion, he told the teachers, there must come the conviction that the few fundamentals which are of universal value for training the mind should be the basis for all courses of study. Young men and young women, as he indicated his views, should be left to choose for themselves only when they are sufficiently trained in power and are made sufficiently aware of their ascertained aptitudes.

"In this way as in no other," he said, "may our youth be advanced a sufficient distance on the right road to make it their responsibility, not ours, if they choose to go on any wrong road. This also means that if schools and colleges do not know enough to come to a fair agreement on the fundamental studies and to distribute them so that no essential is lost in any curriculum, meanwhile giving everything its true label—thus making every course of study sound in itself as well as easily recognizable, and all of them together, from bottom to top, in every kind of education, standing for the knowledge most valuable for training and informing the mind—if they cannot effect this, they cannot make their case clear to the country, and will give evidence that they do not know their own business. And in arranging studies it must never be forgotten that to put intellectually inferior or loosely disjointed forms of education on a par in competition with the nobler forms, is to give out the best education."

"Such a method will reduce our standard in this respect to a condition of dependent provincial mediocrity, by cutting off boys and girls of unusual promise from a chance to proceed not a little way, nor half way, but all the way on the right road. A democracy without this chance well safeguarded and cherished is not a true democracy in education, and can never be a certain victor over a highly organized and powerful autocracy."

"This is the heart of the matter. Can we give our education vital unity and thereby gain immensely increased power for the cause of knowledge, truth, justice and the best things of human life? Not without clear agreement, not without the cooperation which springs from the unifying impulse of discipline and duty, not without the power to overcome chaotic disintegration by a definite organization in which the individual will be willing to sacrifice or postpone some of his immature inclinations—harmless or perhaps even useful to him if he were the only one to consider—for the lasting good he will gain by common training in the essentials of knowledge."

"We do not need more studies, but fewer studies; and more study. This is the one way to be thorough in our intellectual preparation." What we need is simplicity rather than a miscellany; the sustaining diet of the home table, rather than the variety of the whole market; the things of central value first, and such of the rest as we like afterward."

"This means a great house-cleaning in which loads of trash shall be swept out and carted away. For most of our people it means we must provide genuine, not foolish, vocational training, together with, and not apart from, real elementary schooling."

"The secondary education in our high schools and academies should begin two years earlier. Here, at the present time, is the place of greatest waste. We are the only important western nation with so short a period of four years for this stage of instruction. Make it six, and the good results will be doubled. That is, they will be doubled if the programs are organized in a very few types, on the basis of training the mind in essentials."

The speaker noted that his opinion was the same regarding college studies as school studies, averring that all loose, vague and shifting plans must be dispensed with.

Continuing, he said: "Good teaching is something more than talking. Never mind what some of the psychologists tell us about 'interest' and the absurdity of 'formal discipline.' Intellectual discipline, if worth anything, cannot be 'informal' or casual or happy-go-lucky."

"To know truth and especially the truths that underlie all knowledge and form the base for all sound opinion, to express that knowledge well, and to use all with wisdom in the guidance of life—these are the marks of intellectual excellence. Experience alone still convincingly reveals the relative worth of studies. Follow it."

"Is reason worth having? Is memory

worth having? Are the treasures of knowledge worth having? Is a well-trained mind worth having? Then train it well and use it in full power. Is the newly awakened conviction of discipline and duty one we are willing to follow? Then believe it and follow it—no matter how hard the effort, no matter if we get on only a short way at first, at least satisfied to find our feet on the right road. The going will be better soon."

AMERICAN NOTES

The biography of John Fiske, just published, will provide interesting data for educators who have the habit of comparing theories with facts and results with their antecedents. Cultural education advocates will revel in the story of his achievements as a prodigy of memory, of his facile and natural expression of thought and reflective or synthetic power, and of the result of combined instinctive love of knowledge and a pronouncedly eclectic method of getting it, sometimes distinctively personal and sometimes in conformity with institutional demands. But never with any notion of substituting natural science and a vocational preparation for the humanities which had meant so much to former generations of teachers and students. The consequence was that when Fiske did come to the aid of Spencer, Tyndall, Huxley and Darwin as a champion of "evolution," and tried to mediate between them and the theory they and he stood for and the poets, teachers of religion and champions of philosophy to whom "evolution" at first was anathema, he was educated for the rôle as no one of the British group was.

On the other hand, there is much in this record of a New England youth's preparation for his later career which shows that he was handy with tools as well as with books; that he could plan houses as well as plot out courses of lectures and series of historical works, that he loved to potter about a garden or conservatory, and that he was one of the most loving students of nature, whether summering at Petersham, Mass., or traversing the Rockies, or walking the lanes of England. He was the farthest removed from being a scholastic pedant, with an encyclopedic mine of knowledge and nothing more. He was a "big human" as Henry Drummond said of Moody the evangelist, a man who knew his library but also his fellow travelers in the Pullman lounging room. Roaming London he was likely to hunt out an alley inn made famous by Johnson or Dickens as an historic shrine forever memorable, for none knew them better than he. Recent American epistolary literature has nothing better to show than Fiske's letters to his family when he was in London consorting with the highest intellectual and social leaders of the capital, or when touring the West, Bancroft, Parkman, Prescott, Motley and Sparks seem to have been pedantic asetics compared with this robust thinker on cosmic philosophy who was a great lover of common folks. Had the recent biographer of Edward Everett Hale allowed his correspondence to disclose his equally unconventional path to a universal human interest it might have been a more enduring book.

Not the least interesting part of the Fiske biography is the record of the fight made by C. W. Eliot, then president of Harvard, to gain and hold a place for Fiske in the university, when the theologians were attacking him and his evolutionism. Ultimately the conservative though Unitarian faculty and laity won. That is to say, Fiske never was allowed to join the faculty. But ultimately he won recognition and for a time was on the board of overseers, besides getting a Harvard degree.

Harvard nowadays has a different way of getting at the efficiency or desirability of a person who is being tested for a teaching post, or who, having won it, may not be proving efficient. She turns one department upon the other to appraise it and its members. Thus her department of education, after thorough investigation, has just formally weighed the department of economics, and published its findings through the university press. The surveyors know the institution, its traditions, atmosphere, as well as no body of outsiders possibly could. On the other hand, they also know the professors who are "surveyed." They know them as friends, as men whom they must meet in faculty meetings, and hope to dine with occasionally at the Harvard Club or in their homes. Candor on such terms becomes heroic.

But much depends of course on the form of such a "survey." The Harvard pedagogical experts wisely kept within the realm of pedagogy, and did not pass over into the field of economics. It was not for them to say whether what was taught was what should be taught; but whether what is taught is taught as well as it might be. Within that field they have standing as critics. Now because the department of economics was chosen for this sort of survey at Harvard, does not imply that it was so patently defective, pedagogically considered, that it cried aloud for expert aid. Far from it. But a start had to be made in utilizing a very natural instrument for precisely such work as any well-equipped department of education in any university is competent to do, if it has in it men of courage as well as of insight. Some universities' departments of literature cry aloud for such "surveys." They are over-supplied with philologists and textbook editors and makers, and undermanned with persons who can make pupils love books and authors.

ADVANCEMENT OF
AFRICAN SCHOOLS

Education Among the Natives of Nigeria and Uganda Shown by Progress of Civilization

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Since the British Government has taken over the administration of the northern provinces of Nigeria, there has been (according to Mr. H. S. Judd, writing in the Journal of the African Society) an advance among the pagans of Moslem influence with its attendant civilization. Mr. Judd thinks that whether civilization advances from the North or from the West, whether it be African or European in its origin, it has the effect of breaking down tribal customs. The need of an organized social discipline is therefore great, and can only be imparted through the education of the mass of the people.

In regard to the Moslem advance from the North, the writer says that the Hausa and other peoples, in spite of great disadvantages, cut off as they have been from the world movement, nevertheless evolved an organized government and a system of education, centering in the Koran, which affected the whole social life of the people. The position of a Mallam in the system was most important. Leading at the mosques, leading in the schools, where whole portions of the Koran were committed to memory by a system of repeating the chapters over and over again, the Mallam's influence was unbounded.

The education department of Northern Nigeria has established schools in the chief Moslem towns, where, according to Mr. Judd, the Moslems are taught to read Hausa in the Roman character from graded readers, where instruction is given in arithmetic and hygiene by the European teachers, the Hausa Mallam, and where handicrafts are sometimes taught.

The Hausa, a typical trader, using his cowries valued at a two hundredth part of a penny, can reckon with ease in thousands. But there are pagan tribes of the plains, living in small villages, cultivators of the soil, growers of yams and guinea corn, who have no need of high numbers. The growers of yams think in scores; the score in some of their languages being the same word as that used for man, represented by the 10 fingers and the 10 toes. There are also pagan tribes of the hills, in regard to some of whom Mr. Judd observes that they seem to be just emerging from the stone age. Strangely enough, these hill peoples use the duodecimal system in their reckoning thinking, and counting in dozens. Among them a much greater freedom is accorded to women than to women of the plains, resulting in a higher intellectual standard. The writer connects this fact with the numerical preponderance of men over women among the hill folk.

The education of the more primitive tribes is in the hands of Christian missionaries of various denominations. Mr. Judd lays stress upon the need for a sympathetic understanding of tribal thought and customs, and for coordination of effort.

In another number of the same journal is contained an account of the progress of education in Uganda. Even the first European travelers through the country could see (so Archdeacon Walker tells his readers) that in native arts the people of Uganda were far ahead of the surrounding tribes. Their houses and their articles of native manufacture surpass all others in workmanship and completeness. Here, naturally, was fertile ground for educational effort. The people, especially the young men, were filled with a keen desire to better themselves.

At first the missionary efforts took largely the form of teaching the people to read and write, with the Bible as the principle text. As a beginning schools were started only in the chief towns, but as time went on each chief demanded a school, and now in all the villages schools are found where reading, writing and simple arithmetic are taught.

Owing to the kindly help given by the British administration of the country, it soon became possible to found institutions in which the sons of chiefs should have a more complete education. Boarding schools were provided under European supervision, where the character of the boys was developed, and cared for in a manner which the Archdeacon thinks would not have been possible in day school. Through the introduction of football and other games, the boys were taught self-control and obedience. At Budo, the King's School, as it is called, a much more advanced and complete education is given. Here ten government scholarships are awarded annually, each worth about £20, and tenable for three years. The school buildings are arranged on the flat top of a hill, so as to form quadrangles with dormitories, workshops, school-rooms and classrooms arranged in blocks. There is a good swimming bath (a feature of other boarding schools), playing grounds and also a garden in which the boys can be taught cultivation of plants of commercial value.

It soon became necessary to have girls' schools in addition. When this idea was first brought before the native chiefs, it was laughed at as absurd. Women were to be either slaves or playthings and therefore, for them, education was quite unnecessary. That they could become clerks or storekeepers, or occupy other positions in which money was to be earned, seemed to the native mind impossible. Nevertheless the girls' schools came into being. Then it was found necessary to train native teachers and so normal schools were established. Thus, by degrees, the whole standard of edu-

cation was advanced. In an out-of-the-way part of the country, says Archdeacon Walker, you might find a boy scantily clad, acting as school-master to a number of younger boys gathered round a sheet with the alphabet on it, while in the more populous and thriving villages there are buildings put up for the special purposes of a school with desks, blackboards and other useful appliances.

The writer associates the recent economic development of Uganda with the increase in education. In 1910 the imports into the country were £400,000 and in 1914 £1,000,000, so rapidly is the country developing as a market for European goods. The bicycles and bicycle accessories in 1914 amounted in value to £15,000. He thinks that had it not been for the war, the trade would have continued to develop at the same rate.

As regards the number of schools, there are 272 under the Church Missionary Society (Church of England) with 35,426 boys and girls under instruction. But there are other missions, both Protestant and Roman Catholic, engaged in this work, and the Government itself has always shown the fullest interest in education.

It is especially noticeable that the British Administration has adopted different methods of aiding education in Northern Nigeria and in Uganda. A comparison of these modes of procedure, as deduced from the accounts given above, will yield valuable results, and show how trained officials learn to adapt themselves to the varying conditions in which they are placed.

BRITISH NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special education correspondent

LONDON, England.—Considerable uneasiness has been caused by the non-publication of the result of the inquiry by the Board of Education into the resignation of the principal and part of the staff of the Leeds Training College. The president of the board has stated that the teachers who gave up their posts were exonerated. On the other hand, the chairman of the Leeds education committee has committed himself to the statement that the governors of the training college are not in agreement with the findings of the commission as set out in their report.

In these circumstances it is worthy of note that the Leeds higher education sub-committee have received from the Board of Education a circular respecting training colleges in which attention is directed to that article of the regulations for the training of teachers which provides that "all proposals for appointment to the teaching staff of a college, including the post of principal, must be submitted for approval to the board, together with the fullest possible details as to qualifications, before they are confirmed by the governing body." The literal interpretation of this article, although it has been included in the regulations for many years, has not previously been insisted upon. Through the treasury the board defrays a large part of the expenses of training colleges, and is thus in a position to make its regulations respected.

Among other bodies that the busy and resourceful president of the Board of Education has been addressing is the General Association of Church School Managers and Teachers. For the most part his hearers represented the small rural schools of England, connected with the national church, and in definition of the future are dependent upon its ability to make the fullest use of the human resources which are the true foundation of its wealth, and which, in the past, it has been too ready to allow to be squandered.

"We pronounce no opinion upon the detailed administrative provisions of the Education Bill introduced by the president of the Board of Education. But its educational proposals, in particular the abolition of exemptions from full-time school attendance under 14, and the establishment of a system of part-time continued education have the approval of those best qualified to judge of them. We submit that it is in the public interest that those educational proposals should be passed into law at a sufficiently early date to be brought into operation before the conclusion of the war confronts the nation with a host of other domestic problems demanding immediate attention. The nation will find in an educational system better designed to develop the potentialities of its children at once the best memorial of its heroic achievements of its soldiers and the only possible compensation for the lives which have been laid down."

An Arab correspondent of The Times writing from Jeddah tells of the many improvements that have been made in the country since the Turkish yoke was broken. There were only three primary schools in all the Hedjaz during that government. Under the beneficent rule of the King of Hedjaz, Sherif Hussein Ibn Ali, the means of education have been rapidly increased. In Mecca five or six primary schools and one military school were opened a year ago. In Jeddah two primary schools have already been started, and preparations are being made for others. An agricultural school and another for geology are also to be established.

The King has encouraged the teachers of theology and those who expound the traditions of Muhammad and the prophet in the sanctuary at Mecca. Three courses of religious instruction are given daily in the Haram, on the lines of that given at Al Azhar University in Cairo, and Arabic penmanship is also taught in the Haram.

AN EDUCATIONAL
CAUSERIE

Any respectable French dictionary will tell you that a causerie is a chat or a talk, or what is worse, even gossip, though it probably isn't used in the modern sense of discussing your neighbor's affairs. A chat, to be a real chat, must have a theme and a "dramatis personae" just like a play. With these arranged almost anything might happen, grave or gay. So here are an artist and a teacher, and their causerie is going to be on the subject of criticism—criticism in the sense of educated judgment.

"Did it ever strike you," says the artist, "that children are never taught to develop or use their critical faculties? Criticism has got as bad a name as the proverbial dog and is being forever hanged for being condemnation. Every one fights shy of it. Children never seem to be taught how to judge what is good or bad in art or any of its side lines, and the result is a chaotic enthusiasm for everything they see which needs the full organ of the latest slang to express it."

"Oh, yes, I'm afraid it's true," says the teacher, "but if you only knew our days—all explored and time-tabled to the last minute with work which will show in exams and win prizes and college scholarship. There's no time for such delightful things as judgment forming. I wish there were."

"But," replies the artist, warming up, "criticism of the kind I mean would be one of the most valuable things a child could possess—valuable all day and every day; far more useful to my mind than the more devious kinds of mathematics for instance. The chance to judge things from correct standards of art comes along all the time, and how often does the average man or woman need higher algebra or to say the dates of the kings of England in three minutes as I had to?"

"Algebra's all right," laughs the teacher, "and they don't make you recite dates against time nowadays; but you've a good point there. There's no teaching of criticism or guidance of judgment, and even among the boys and girls I can see the lack of it all the time. They like the wrong things. They wear the wrong things and they persuade their parents, no better off than they are, to buy them for them."

"Why," bursts in the artist excitedly, "I took a niece to a 'movie' the other night. It was bad, just crammed with inconsistencies and stupidities all the way through. I grunted and groaned aloud and made disparaging remarks to her and when it was over I asked her what she thought of it. It was 'just bully,' she said. 'Think of it! Seventy minutes of bad art to call it 'bully'! I wrestled with her; I was patient and took her to have ice cream. I pointed out the absurdities and the hideousnesses and asked her if she didn't think they were silly; she began to agree—wide-eyed. I got bolder and pointed out artistic immoralities; she agreed with fervor. I ended by putting an absolute barrage over it; she was radiant and over her second ice cream we solemnly pledged ourselves that it was rubbish—and agreed why."

"That was good work," replies the teacher, as the artist stops for breath. "I wish I had been there." "It was fine," continues the artist. "We arranged to go again, and we went—the aptitude of her. I couldn't have learnt as much in a month, she hadn't forgotten anything, and with another lesson or two she would qualify for the job of super-censor—they need one badly."

"Why, if that's teaching, I'd love to teach. The very idea has always scared me before. I could teach them no end that way. I'd take them to the 'movies,' to the theaters, to the shops, into the country, anywhere at all, and the next day I'd call the dear things to order in a scholastic voice and say: 'Now write a 500-word opinion of the play, or the frocks, or the furniture, or the pictures we saw and give your reasons for it, and I'd make each one read it out, and then I'd tell the others what I thought. Don't you think, O teacher, that it would be doing good?'"

"Indeed I do," quoth the teacher, "and I'd like to be in your class myself. I didn't get half enough of it in my time. But where, O artist, would you be at the end of the day?" "Where should I be? Why, I should have taught them to know good art and good other things when they see them, and not to be taken in by the sham and the bad."

"Yes, of course," replies the teacher, "but what about the 30 other things in that day's plan, history, geography, arithmetic, literature, the things that pass exams—your lesson would take all day."

"Oh, cut them to fit!" retorts the artist. "If my lesson takes all day, it takes in as much as all the others put together. Why, with the whole community taught to know the good from the bad in art and design and every product of them, just think of the artists we should produce! Think of succeeding generations and how it would bless them!"

"You're a wild idealist!" says the teacher, cutting him short with a laugh. "I'm a realist too," snaps back the artist, "for my teaching isn't a bit more Utopian than yours. You could have your 'movies,' and your theaters, and your dress designs, and furniture and picture shows right here in your model school, and I'm willing to back my method and abide by results."

"Well," says the teacher, "summing up, perhaps you're right—to some extent. The other things have to go on,

but there is no teaching of criticism and practically no art in a school and there certainly might be lots. I'll ask the Head to meet you and we'll talk again, and see how she likes the idea of taking the class into our own world instead of into an ancient one. Only you can be sure she'll come back at you much better than I can. She'll see through you and you won't be standing on any thin ice by the time she's finished with you."—I. J.

VALUE OF STATE
TRADE TEACHING

Dean Russell Points Out Some Changes Coming in Education in United States After War

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Let us describe the typical citizen of the United States of tomorrow," said James Earl Russell, dean of Teachers College, Columbia University, talking on the subject of after-war education, "as a man who owns a house and who has money in the bank."

Emphasizing this characterization to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "A man to be a good citizen," he affirmed, "must be self-supporting and he must be in the way of accumulating property; otherwise he is dangerous. If he gets enjoyment out of making his living, he is on the right way. We are bound to accept the idea that a man should be self-supporting; and, accepting it, we are compelled, from the standpoint of education, to adopt vocational training. In other words, the State hereafter must provide schooling in the trades, just as heretofore it has provided schooling in the professions."

The teaching of trades, according to Dean Russell, is a swift necessity forced upon the country because of the war; and it will continue to be a necessity, he holds, in the reconstruction period that follows the war. But the war has only hastened matters, he declares, and trade teaching would have become necessary sooner or later even if peace had continued. He holds, furthermore, that as a result of the haste caused by the war, this teaching must be considered in a new light. "We have always thought of vocational education," he explained, "with reference to the individual, but now we must think of it with reference to society. Until recently, we have prided ourselves on the success of individuals. In compliance with this characteristically American way of thinking, teachers have regarded a man's career as a struggle between him and other individuals, or as a contest between the brighter person and the less bright; and they have accordingly considered their duty done when they opened the way for a pupil to do what he most wanted to do."

"But in the past 25 years a change has begun to take place; individuals have been gathering into groups, and these groups have rapidly developed class feeling. In other times there existed little of the thing which we now know as class feeling, though we have long been aware of a conflict between the capitalist class and the labor-union class. But today, with the Farmers Non-Partisan League asserting itself, and with the dairymen of the East uniting, we have classes that never used to be thought of."

"Out of these movements we are soon likely to have a producers' class feeling that will be altogether new. We have had a labor class consciousness in the United States for the past generation, and we are to find added to that presently a farmer class consciousness. As time goes on, other groups will push their demands into notice; and if any of them succeed in making their demands paramount, they will meet with resistance. So the question arises as to how we are going to prevent the country from breaking up through contending class selfishness. The problem, as it affects education, is whether we can bring the various classes to a sense of duty to the nation as a whole."

He noted that the over-emphasis of class demands on the one hand, and of individual freedom on the other, leads to anarchy. Education, then, in his opinion ought to hold up an ideal of government which maintains a decent balance.

GERMAN LANGUAGE
STUDY PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—In his annual report President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University states the condition under which, after the war, it will be advisable to teach the German language, literature and history in American educational institutions. The desirability and necessity of such instruction, he finds, is dependent upon the safeguards provided against the use of that instruction by German propaganda.

It is unfortunately true, says President Butler, that the study of the German language in America has been urged and emphasized in some cases, not because of its intrinsic value and that of German literature, but rather, as part of a persistent political propaganda intended to wean the American people from their Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-Celtic origins and to divide their national interest.

"Wherever this propaganda has been attempted," says President Butler, "or wherever it may again be attempted, it should be ruthlessly stamped out as a wrong committed against our national unity and our national integrity. When this point is guarded, there can be no reasonable question not only as to the desirability, but as to the necessity of continuing the study of the German language, German literature, and German history when this war shall end."

THE HOME FORUM

God Condemneth No Man

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE supposition that God condemns the world—unless that word be given the restricted meaning which it has in the phrase, "the world, the flesh, and the devil"—receives its quietus in John's Gospel: "For God so loved the world, that he gave his only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth in him should not perish, but have everlasting life. For God sent not his Son into the world to condemn the world; but that the world through him might be saved."

Today humanity is learning through Christian Science that God is Principle and Principle is Love. The Father-Mother of the universe. The infinitely compassionate teaching of the Nazarene was misunderstood, even by some of his followers, and successive centuries allowed the thread of a harsh and cruel paganism to remain in the texture of the Christian religion.

The Christian Science textbook lays bare the inadequacy of pre-Christian religion to save the world. On page 140 we find: "Judaic and other rituals are but types and shadows of true worship." And a few lines further on, "The Jewish tribal Jehovah was a man-projected God, liable to wrath, repentance, and human changeableness. The Christian Science God is universal, eternal, divine Love, which changeth not and causeth no evil, disease, nor death." It has become evident that something more than human justice is required of the spiritually minded, they must have affection also. The Christian Scientist who is called to the bedside of the sickly sinner cannot heal him if he puts the patient under the law of mortal penalty. It is the privilege of the practitioner to supply the truth that in reality man is sinless, and to understand that man is safe in the love of God. Those who are prisoners to sickness, smitten down by fears, inherited and prenatal false beliefs of the flesh, can find freedom in Mrs. Eddy's words on page 435 of Science and Health: "The only jurisdiction to

which the prisoner can submit is that of Truth, Life, and Love. If they condemn him not, neither shall Judge Medicine condemn him; and I ask that the prisoner be restored to the liberty of which he has been unjustly deprived."

When the Pharisees said of the adulterous woman that such as she should be stoned, Jesus said, "He that is without sin among you, let him first cast a stone at her." But they could not stand in the presence of the Christ, or Truth, and all went out, from the eldest to the youngest, leaving the woman alone with Jesus, who said, "Neither do I condemn thee: go, and sin no more."

Real religion is being proven today. New world experiences are trying faith and courage. Conventional religion is being buried under the demand for practical religion. The conventional prayer is worse than useless to the individual who is in trouble. The merely mechanical morning prayer, the stereotyped grace at meal times, when such acts are bolstered up by self-righteousness, kill the spirit of real religion in which practice is essential and not mere theory. The attitude of mind which claims authority to determine human opinions in regard to politics and moral and religious laws, covers a religion which lacks the practice of the Christ. Truth. Of no avail in this hour of spiritual pressure is a religion of forms, designed to please the religious enthusiast by playing upon the emotions and sentiments of the high-strung. Real religion does not consist in condemning a brother who sidesteps or oversteps conventions.

Every religious movement has the problem of hangers-on, who feed on the words of gossip and take pleasure in attributing to their fellow men the taint of moral discrepancies, thus endeavoring to hinder the advent of the kingdom of heaven on earth. Instead of helping to establish it, insinuations set forth with a questioning intonation are used to heap the tar and feathers of persecution upon the character maligned. So Mrs. Eddy passed through scores of experiences of false accusation, until the time arrived

when accurate accounts of her life were written, which enabled the public to understand the spiritual life she lived in order that she might bless mankind. The cold stony stare of the self-righteous toward those who do not bend the knee to outworn religion should be out of date, for creeds are crumbling and scholastic theology is found wanting. The individual has the right to work out his problem according to his highest understanding, and should have no interference from the religious meddler. If Christ Jesus could pour out his compassionate love upon all, upon the just and unjust, this example stands forth as the shining light of guidance for all to follow. The child condemned does not respond to high ideals as the child encouraged to see the benefit of doing right. Holding up the good before children and showing them by life practice the joy and happiness of loving, leads them to obey naturally. There is danger of overlooking the Christ, or Truth, which is the Saviour of the world, while yielding to the love of excitement, enlarged by the morbidly described pictures of Jesus on the cross. Describing the physical features of the crucifixion may deprive children of love for Jesus by instilling fear.

Thinking people are more than ever inclined to ask the questions which we find on page 522 of Science and Health: "Does Life, Truth, and Love produce death, error, and hatred? Does the creator condemn His own creation?" Christian Science is wiping away the beliefs in the reality of aught but good, and establishing the kingdom of heaven on earth, that kingdom of light and power, love and joy, from which condemnation is excluded because there is nothing to condemn. Says Paul, "There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit."

Butterflies in Uganda

The feature of the first day's journey which stands out most vividly in my memory, in the way of natural beauty and interest, lies in the butterflies—they were wonderful! On some parts of the road I saw thousands of them, filling the air with the most brilliant flashes of color. The big bright yellow ones with orange-tipped wings, and those of a metallic blue and of soft pale lemon color. In other districts we came across a whole company of pure white butterflies, drifting about in myriads. In the clear light, with the deep blue sky above, and the wealth of dark vegetation encircling them, they made a vision of beauty impossible to describe. I shall never forget the butterflies of Uganda; tulip beds in all their glory could not rival them in brightness.—Norma Lorimer, in "By the Waters of Africa."

Venice

—"Venetia, Venetia,
Chi non ti vede, non ti pretia."
—Old Proverb.

A silent world of beauty fair,
A hush thrills through the ambient air,
The child of sea and sky is born—
Venice at Dawn.
The palaces of dazzling white,
San Marco's "dim religious light,"
The sails that fringe the wide lagoon—
Venice at Noon.
The wondrous gleaming opal haze,
The shimmer of her watery ways,
The gossamer the fairies weave—
Venice at Eve.
Beneath the moon the loveliest sight—
Venice at Night.
—Mary G. Cherry.

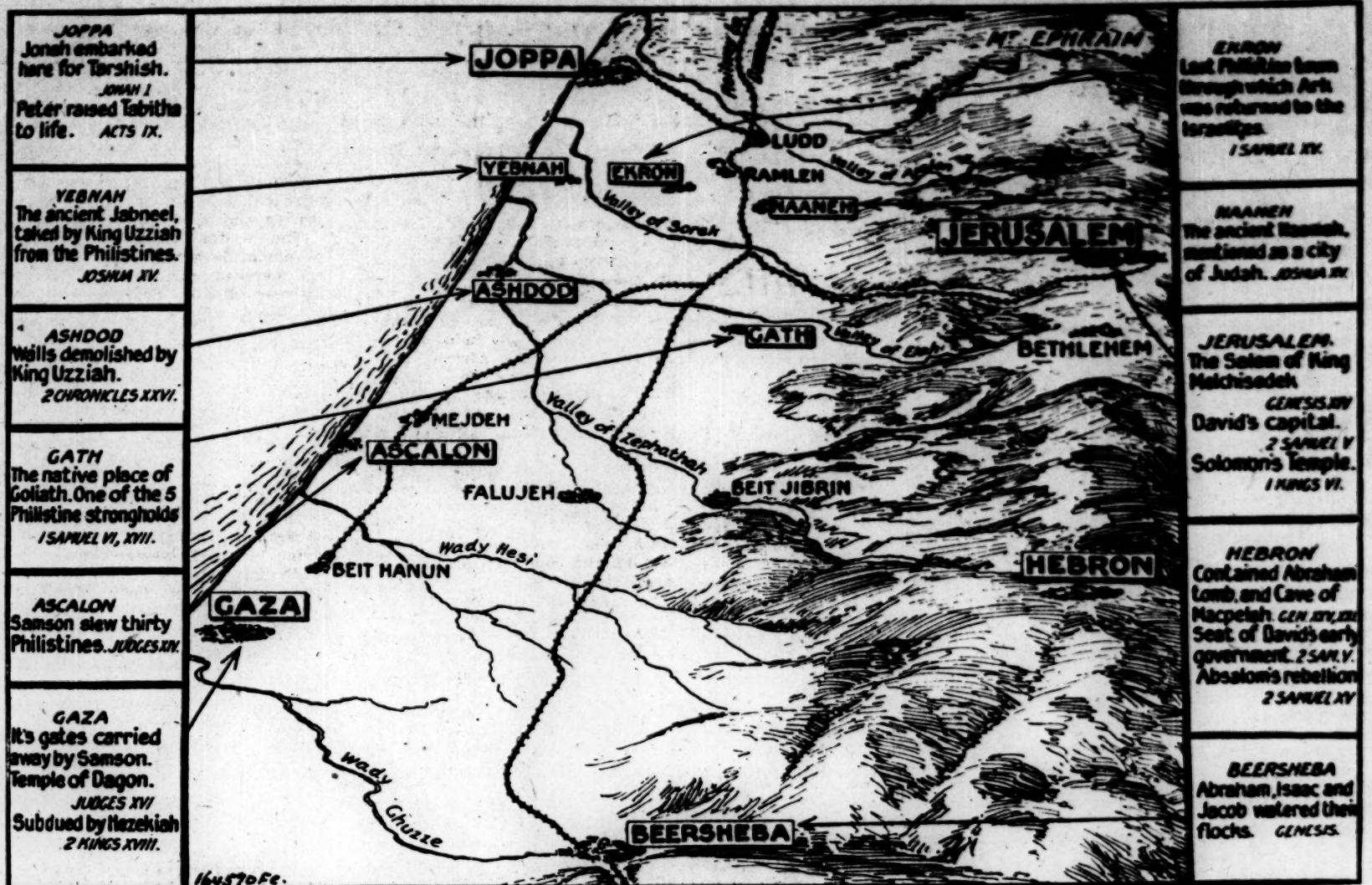
Kropotkin's Lilliputian Journal

"The first impulse to my intellectual development was given, as I have said, by my Russian teacher," Prince Kropotkin relates in the "Memoirs of a Revolutionary." "It is an excellent habit in Russian families—a habit now, unhappily, on the decline—to have in the house a student who aids the boys and the girls with their lessons, even when they are at a gymnasium. For a better assimilation of what they learn at school, and for a widening of their conceptions about what they learn, his aid is invaluable. Moreover, he introduces an intellectual element into the family and becomes an elder brother to the young people—often something better than an elder brother, because the student has a certain responsibility for the progress of his pupils; and as the methods of teaching change rapidly, from one generation to another, he can assist his pupils much better than the best educated parents could."

"Nikolai Pavlovich Smirnov had literary tastes. At that time, under the wild censorship of Nicholas I., many quite inoffensive works by our best writers could not be published; others were so mutilated as to deprive many passages in them of any meaning. . . . All these circulated in manuscript, and my teacher used to copy whole books of Gogol and Pushkin for himself and his friends, a task in which I occasionally helped him."

"Nikolai Pavlovich Smirnov early began to make me write, and with his aid I wrote a long 'History of a Sixpence,' for which we invented all sorts of characters, into whose possession the sixpence fell."

"I had even taken to journalism. In my twelfth year I began to edit a daily journal. Paper was not to be had at will in our house, and my journal was of a Lilliputian size. As the Crimean



Palestine and the Places Occupied by British Troops

"The land of Palestine," R. A. S. Macalister writes in an article contributed to the "Dictionary of the Bible," "is the territory which lies between the Mediterranean Sea and the Arabian Desert as east and west boundaries, and whose north and south boundaries may be approximately stated at 31 degrees and 33 degrees and 20 minutes north latitude, respectively. These boundaries have not always been clearly fixed; but the convention is generally agreed upon that Palestine is separated from Egypt by the Wady el-Arish or 'River of Egypt,' and from Syria by the Kas-

miyeh or Litani River, the classical Leontes. "Biblical writers fixed the limits of the territory by the towns Dan and Beersheba, which are constantly coupled when the author desires to express in a picturesque manner that a certain event affected the whole of the Israelite country. The name 'Palestine,' being derived from that of the Philistines, properly belongs only to the strip of coast-land south of Carmel, which was the ancient territory of that people. There is no ancient geographical term covering the whole region now known as Palestine: the different provinces—Canaan, Ju-

dah, Israel, Moab, Edom, etc.—are enumerated separately when necessary. The extension of the word to include the entire Holy Land, both west and east of the Jordan, is subsequent to the introduction of Christianity."

"Palestine divides naturally into a series of narrow strips of country running from north to south, and differing materially from one another in character. The first of these is the Maritime Plain running along the coast of the Mediterranean from the neighborhood of Sidon and Tyre southward, and disappearing only at the promontory of Carmel. This plain widens southward from Carmel to a

maximum breadth of about twenty miles, while to the north of that promontory it develops into the great plain of Esdraelon, which intersects the mountain region and affords the most easy passage into the heart of the country. This plain is covered with a most fertile alluvial soil. The second strip is the mountainous ridge of Judea and Samaria, on the summit of which are Hebron, Jerusalem, and other important towns and villages; and which, with the single interruption of the plain of Esdraelon, runs continuously from the south border of the country to join the system of the Lebanon. The third strip is the deep depression known as the Ghor, down which runs the Jordan with its lakes. The fourth strip is the great plateau of Bashan, Moab, and Edom, with a lofty and precipitous face toward the west, and running eastward till it is lost in the desert."

On the Threshold of Italy

"Turin is no city of a name to conjure with, and I pay extravagant tribute to subjective emotion in speaking of it as ancient," wrote Henry James in "Italy Revisited." "But if the place is less bravely peninsular than Florence and Rome, at least it is more in the scenic tradition than New York and Paris; and while I paced the great arcades and looked at the fourth-rate shop windows, I did not scruple to cultivate a shameless optimism. Relatively speaking, Turin touches a chord; but there is after all no reason in a large collection of shabbily-stuccoed houses, disposed in a rigidly rectangular manner, for passing a day of deep, still glee. The only reason is the old superstition of Italy—that property in the very look of the written word, the evocation of a myriad images, that makes any lover of the arts take Italian satisfactions on easier terms than any others. The written word stands for something that eternally tricks us; we juggle to our credulity even with such inferior apparatus as is offered to our hand at Turin. I roamed all the morning under the tall porticoes, thinking it sufficient joy to take note of the soft, warm air, of

that local color of things that is at once so broken and so harmonious, and of the comings and goings, the physiognomy and manners, of the excellent Turinese. I had opened the old book again; the old charm was in the style. "Above all, on the threshold of Italy I knew again the solid and perfectly definable pleasure of finding myself among the traditions of the grand style in architecture. It must be said that we have still to go there to recover the sense of the domesticity of mass. In northern cities there are beautiful houses, picturesque and curious houses; sculptured gables that hang over the street, charming bay-windows, hooded doorways, elegant proportions, a profusion of delicate ornament; but a good specimen of an old Italian palazzo has a nobleness that is all its own. We laugh at Italian palaces, at their peeling paint, their nudity, their dreariness; but they have the palatial quality—elevation and extent. They make of smaller things the abode of pygmies; they round the great arches and interspace their huge windows with proud indifference to the cost of materials. These grand proportions, the colossal basements, the doorways that

seem made for cathedrals, the far-away cornices—impart by contrast a humble and bourgeois expression to interiors founded on the sacrifice of the whole to a part, and in which the air of grandeur depends largely on the help of the upholsterer. At Turin my first feeling was one of renewed shame for our meaner architectural manners."

Commenting then upon the "modern crudity" of art in Italy today as compared with this great artistic period of the past, Mr. James says: "We can do a thing for the first time but once; it is but once for all that we can have a pleasure in its freshness. . . . It is certain, however, at the same time, that a visitor who has worked off the immediate ferment for this inexhaustibly interesting country has by no means drained the cup. After thinking of Italy as historical and artistic it will do him no harm to think of her for a while as panting both for a future and for a balance at the bank; aspirations supposedly much at variance with the Byronic, the Ruskinian, the artistic, poetic, æsthetic manner of considering our eternally attaching peninsula. He may grant—I do not say it is absolutely necessary—that its actual aspects and economics are ugly, prosaic, provokingly out of relation to the diary and the album; it is nevertheless true that, at the point things have come to, modern Italy imposes herself. I had not been many hours in the country before that fact assailed me; and I may add that, the first irritation past, I found myself able to accept it. For, if we think, nothing is more easy to understand than an honest ire on the part of the young Italy of today at being looked at by all the world as a kind of soluble pigment. Young Italy, preoccupied with its economical and political future, must be heartily tired of being admired for its eyelashes and its pose."

"In one of Thackeray's novels occurs a mention of a young artist who went to the Royal Academy a picture representing 'A Contadino dancing with a Trasteverina at the door of a Locanda, to the music of a Pifferaro.' It is in this attitude and with these conventional accessories that the world has hitherto seen fit to represent young Italy, and one does not wonder that if the youth had any spirit he would at last begin to resent our insufferable æsthetic patronage. He has established a line of tram-cars in Rome, from the Porta del Popolo to the Ponte Mollé, and it is on one of these democratic vehicles that I seem to see him taking his triumphant course down the vista of the future. I will not pretend to rejoice with him any more than I really do; I will not pretend, as the sentimental tourists say about it all, as if it were the setting of an intaglio or the border of a Roman scarf, to 'like' it. Like it or not as we may, it is evidently destined to be; I see a new Italy in the future which in many important respects will equal, if not surpass, the most enterprising sanctions of our native land. Perhaps by that time Chicago and San Francisco will have acquired a pose, and their sons and daughters will dance at the doors of locande."

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With Key to the Scriptures

By

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Where Law Supports the Right

In lands where law supports the right, to seek
To rise by breaking legal barriers
Is worse than climbing up a dizzy stair
By leaning on a broken banister.
—George Lansing Raymond.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U. S. A., THURSDAY, JAN. 3, 1918

EDITORIALS

"Doest Thou Well to Be Angry?"

ALLIED statesmen engaged in endeavoring to straighten out the political tangle in Russia might do worse than acquaint themselves with the last chapter of the Book of Jonah. That chapter, every one will remember, contains the story of Jonah's anger, and of the gourd and the worm. Jonah, on that famous occasion, thought he did well to be angry, and had to be reminded of the fact that there was a certain restraint necessary even in apparently justifiable anger, and that the great city of Nineveh, wherein were more than six score thousand persons who could not discern between their right hand and their left hand, remained to be saved.

Russia is very like Nineveh today. Out of the millions of people who constitute All the Russias, how many are capable of distinguishing intelligently between their right hand and their left hand when it comes to political affairs? None of them, practically, have had any previous training in government, and now, Great Russians, Little Russians, and White Russians, Finns and Cossacks, Jews and Muhammadans, Kalmucks and Tartars, Moldavians and Lithuanians, and innumerable others, are being called upon to decide a vital and complicated political question, little more than the name of which probably has penetrated to the banks of the Oxus or to the Roof of the World.

Public opinion in Russia, that is to say, is inchoate, if it can be said to be even this. Indeed, it has become actually possible entirely to misrepresent it, and this owing to the curious success of Peter the Great in imposing on the country a capital, originating out of nothing but his own will, and planted on the western border of the empire, as a mouthpiece of the tribesmen beyond the Caspian and the dwellers along the Great Wall of China and by the shores of Behring Strait. What all this has ended in today is the ludicrous effect of the Bolshevik posing as representing All the Russias. Yet the Bolshevik, in possession of Petrograd, are seriously carrying on, in the name of All the Russias, negotiations of which half Russia has probably never heard, and the nature of which most of Russia is probably opposed to. It is because of this, consequently, that statesmen in London, Paris, and Washington, may well stay to ask each other, Doest thou well to be angry? for must not this great empire, containing upwards of 173,000,000 of people, who cannot discern between their right hand and their left hand, be saved, Bolshevik or no Bolshevik?

What gave the Bolshevik their importance in the beginning, and what has made them a danger to the Allies ever since, has been this imposition known as Petrograd. With all the reins of government held by its population of bureaucrats, and with all the arsenals and munition factories concentrated in its neighborhood, the possession of it was able to exert this influence over the war, that it made it possible for the Bolshevik to put Russia out of the firing line. When, however, it comes to making peace for Russia, then the bubble of Petrograd is burst, and the impotence of the Bolshevik is exposed. No one knows this better than the government in Berlin, and therefore the government in Berlin is in no hurry to conclude treaties with a power which cannot enforce them when concluded. Into the bargain of this, the government in Berlin knows perfectly well that in spite of its agents in the Bolshevik ranks, and in spite of the activities of the Okhrana working ceaselessly in the interests of the prisoner of Tobolsk, Bolshevism is an institution of red republicanism which it can only use in the hopes of overthrowing republicanism. In his turn the Bolshevik openly receives German money for the purpose of overthrowing German autocracy, convinced, on no evidence whatever, such is his innocence and ignorance, that a peace made through his agency will be the signal for a social revolution in Germany. In such a game, between such players, it is not difficult to surmise who will take the last trick, the astute statesmen of Berlin, in command of an extraordinary political organization and of a vast military power, or a handful of wild revolutionaries, gathered from half the capitals of the world, who have practically destroyed the army, the only argument to which Germany could be induced to listen, and who propose, if necessary, totally to destroy civilization as organized, in order that the phoenix of revolutionary socialism may be born from its ashes.

What then, in the face of such conditions, is to be the attitude of the allied statesmen? There is little use, and there certainly is no advantage in trying to punish Russia for the sins of the Bolshevik. It is true that Russia has proved unfaithful to every engagement signed in her name, and has been guilty of treachery to nations which have stood loyally by their word to her, but this, no matter what the results, is only because a handful of wild revolutionaries have, by a ludicrous combination of circumstances, become the nominal mouthpiece of 173,000,000 of people. It was the weakness of Kerensky and his almost childish upbraiding of countries, whose loyalty to Russia was unquestionable, while Russia's loyalty to them was decidedly questionable, which made the first rift in the lute. The allied statesmen allowed their not unnatural indignation with the unworthy and unstatesmanlike utterances of Kerensky, and his incredible weakness of action, to make them as angry as Jonah himself. But Jonah got very little satisfaction out of his anger, and the Allies are likely to get equally little out of theirs, for their anger is with millions of men who have not even heard of it, whereas it has been used with a certain political astuteness by the Bolshevik and the German negotiators to attempt to force through some sort of a peace, which will never be signed unless it is destined to operate entirely in favor of Germany.

How, then, is Russia to be helped without detriment to the allied cause? It is difficult to answer such a ques-

tion when instead of political stability every government is faced with a kaleidoscope of broken pieces of glass which may shift themselves into any combination every time they are shaken. One thing, however, which it is possible to do would be to state the allied terms unequivocally, so far as they can be stated. Of course only the main lines of these terms could be stated, and they are not likely to be such as Germany would agree to. The time does not seem to have yet come when, for instance, Germany would be prepared either to surrender Alsace-Lorraine or to give the guarantees for future peace which Mr. Wilson has made a sine qua non on the part of the United States. Indeed, when the whole terms come to be stated, it is doubtful whether the present German Government would not hesitate more over the guarantees for future good conduct than over any immediate surrender of territory. Still certain articulate sections of Russian public opinion are apparently anxious that these terms shall be stated, so fully as may be, and there is no reason why this should not be done so far as is possible at the moment.

There remains, of course, the question to whom they shall be stated. The Government in Berlin is unquestionably maneuvering with the intent of gaining a recognition of the Bolshevik government from the Allies through the medium of this statement of terms. Such a recognition would, of course, play directly into its hands, and has therefore to be avoided. But there remains in the Constituent Assembly a body which to some extent at any rate represents Russia, and which is not entirely under the domination of the Bolshevik movement. The attempt to negotiate with this body could have no very deleterious effect on the cause of the Allies, and would at any rate be an indication to Russia that the Allies are not intent on pushing her against the wall in this tremendous crisis in her national existence.

Norway's Position

THE economic position in Norway, at the present moment, is, in many ways, peculiarly interesting. Norway, although one of the least powerful of the European neutrals, is, in consequence of her mercantile marine, one of the most important. She has experienced great losses by reason of the German submarine campaign, but, in the matter of actual wealth accumulated, she is much richer today than in August, 1914. During the first two years of the war, everything went specially well with the nation. Her workshops were busy, many of them being in operation day and night. The urgent call for shipping, caused by the great diversion of merchant vessels to war purposes, caused every available Norwegian ship to be requisitioned. New shipyards were opened, whilst Norwegian agents traveled the world buying up ships wherever they were to be had, thus enabling the Norwegian shipowners to reap the harvest of high freights whilst it could be reaped.

Gradually, however, as the United Kingdom tightened her blockade on Germany, and adopted every measure possible for preventing the supplies passing through neutral countries to the Central Powers, Norway began to feel the pinch. This was tremendously increased when the United States entered the conflict. Norway was, to some extent, independent of the Allies so long as she could draw her supplies from the United States, without question asked or assurance demanded, but, from the moment the United States entered the war, the position was changed. Norway began to realize how greatly all the war trade she had built up was dependent on her imports. The immediate result was the development of a most difficult position. Failing to come to an agreement with the United States, her imports were largely shut off, and, within a very short time, many important industries throughout the country began to feel the effects of the shortage thus created. Sawing mills, planing mills, wood-pulp factories were closed in many districts, or operated only half time, whilst other industries were obliged to close down from lack of fuel or of lubricating oils.

The position has, within the last few weeks, considerably improved, owing to the enterprise of some Norwegian manufacturers who are doing what many manufacturers in other neutral and belligerent countries are doing, namely, finding substitutes for some of the commodities needed, but the conditions are still trying. What exactly stands in the way of Norway and the United States reaching an agreement is clear, though the extreme difficulty of Norway's position, with Germany clamoring and threatening, at her back door, for the very commodities which the Allies refuse point blank to let enter at her front door, is apparent enough. There is no question as to the popular feeling in the matter, and that it is perfectly just to say nothing would please the Norwegian people better than to reduce their connection with Germany to zero.

The Allies, however, cannot afford to subsist on good wishes or intentions. It remains for the Government to find a way to give expression to the desire of the people.

Washington and the War

THE Washington of today is not the same city that took up the business of equipping the United States for war last April. It was then more or less superior to public opinion. It kept the "lid" on most of its affairs. It took little notice of criticism of its men or methods, but settled down to the business of the war with a limited party organization to carry on the gigantic task. The Democratic Party, however, has disappeared, as such, and while there has been no response to a demand for a coalition, or the nearest possible thing to it under American forms of government—a complete change in President Wilson's Cabinet—men from all parts of the country, and of all shades of politics, have been called to Washington to co-operate in the work of war administration. Politics have all but vanished from the scene. There is almost no talk of Republican or Democrat, no apparent desire to fill the appointments in the gift of the Government with men of the same party as the President. The policy of concealment, or of repression beneath the blue pencil of the censor, has had to give way before the universal demand of "more light." Congress

is rightly demanding enlightenment upon expenditure, and on any hushing up of blunders and inefficiency. The Government is, indeed, preparing to lay its cards upon the table and to invite the support of public opinion. One cannot walk through the multifarious departments of the Government, today, or speak with the various heads without noting everywhere the determination that the errors and shortcomings of past wars shall not occur again. There is much detail, but a sincere effort is being made to break down red tape and get effective results.

Externally, also, Washington is a transformed city. The call of the Administration has brought an inconceivable influx of visitors and officials. Automobiles crowd the streets, and stringent rules for their management are everywhere enforced. Values have become inflated fully twenty-five per cent above those which prevailed before the war. The need of the householder has become the opportunity of the landlord. Unscrupulous owners have not hesitated to apply the screw to defenseless tenants. Rents are exorbitant and evidently landlords generally get the price they want. No matter how high rates soar, overcrowded Washington has apparently no redress. Take, for instance, one notable case which is by no means among the most flagrant instances of that policy of grab, which is inflicting a very serious hardship on the capital. It is that of a residence that could have been bought for \$30,000 a short time ago, but which now rents for \$15,000 per annum. In another case a prominent citizen neglected to exercise his option of \$7500 rental for two years on a particular mansion. The house was speedily let at double the price. Instances could be multiplied to show how unscrupulously so-called patriotic citizens have utilized the untoward conditions to carry on profiteering at the expense of their fellow-men.

Of course, Washington's capacity is seriously taxed. The hotels are jammed. A certain prominent visitor, who neglected to book ahead, applied at forty-eight hotels before he could get a night's accommodation. A new hotel, with accommodation for 500 guests, is being pushed night and day to completion. It has a waiting list running into the thousands. Government administrative departments are in the same plight as the hotels. Their staffs have swollen to enormous proportions. New government buildings go up, as it were, overnight. An annex to the Navy Department was erected in forty-eight hours. Five hours later, the office furniture was in place waiting for the staff. But there comes the rub: the difficulty of filling the rank and file of the staff with men equipped with the proper training. That still unsolved problem faces every department. Thousands more men and women are required, and certain departments are scouring the entire country for workers.

Nevertheless, let the country be assured: Washington is rising to the measure of its task, getting into its stride. This is the cheering message of men who visit the capital. It is a message which will have a favorable effect upon the waiting and watching Allies.

Dolly Paine and Abigail Smith

It is not generally understood that the wife of the fourth President of the United States was the senior of the wife of the second President, yet such was the case. Dolly Paine, the Quakeress, who was Mrs. Todd before she became Mrs. James Madison, is smiling, laughing, and girlish in the thought of most people, while her junior, Abigail Smith, the parson's daughter who became Mrs. John Adams, is always thought of as a serious-minded, austere, and even somewhat severe personage. As a matter of fact, however, as girls or as women, the two were not so very far apart in any respect. The seemingly frivolous disposition of Dolly Madison concealed a nature which, left to itself, was prone to take a serious view of affairs, while the dignity of Abigail Adams was raised occasionally like a drop curtain, discovering to her intimates one who saw the humorous side of things quickly, and enjoyed it immensely.

There were not many prominent families in the American colonies, North or South, when Dolly and Abigail were girls. If Dolly Paine had grown up in Massachusetts rather than in Virginia, and if Abigail Smith had been reared in Virginia rather than in Massachusetts, the two might have been playmates, but it was a far cry from the Coles place to Weymouth, and the distances did not perceptibly shorten until the lines of the young women began to run together in Philadelphia. Meanwhile Abigail, related to the Quincys, and close to all the first families of Massachusetts Colony, grew up in companionship with most of those who were to play active and important parts in the history of the country. "My early education," says she in later years, "did not partake of the abundant opportunities which the present days offer, and which even our common country schools now afford. Female education in the best families went no further than writing and arithmetic, in some few and rare instances, music and dancing." It is probable that Abigail did little if any dancing, because she did not care for it; it is certain that Dolly did even less, unless she did it as she wore her jewelry, in secret. Parents, generally speaking, were not so strict in Virginia as in Massachusetts, in those times, but it must be remembered that Dolly's parents were members of the Society of Friends. That was why Dolly wore a locket, which she prized very highly, inside rather than outside her gown. She, too, was learning reading, arithmetic, and polite deportment, from a private tutor, when she used to go off by herself, pull out this locket, and gaze at it in rapture.

To outward appearances these two remarkable women were as far apart as the poles. And yet many points of resemblance existed between them. Both were intellectually strong; both were keen in observation, discerning of character, quick-witted, excellent politicians, and terribly afraid of "Lady" Washington. Their type has come down through the hundred and forty years of the nation's history. It has been repeated in Jessie Fremont, in Kate Chase Sprague, in Lucy Hayes, in Mary Logan, and in a score of cases less pronounced. Abigail Adams and Dolly Madison, as the wives, respectively, of the first men of the Republic, were constrained and literally compelled,

at times, to speak for their husbands in matters of politics and state. And they spoke uniformly with discretion and sometimes with wisdom.

Both went through the middle of the Revolution and through the middle of the War of 1812, for they were so situated, socially and politically, not to say officially, that they could not have been on the fringe of any national upheaval. They had known intimately all of the leaders on the American side of the Revolution, and a great many of those on the British side. The war that broke out in the colonies was like a violent family disturbance. It tore close associations ruthlessly apart. The letters of Abigail Adams and of Dolly Madison tell of many shattered friendships. Both women had come out of country homes, neither had received any special preliminary training for the performance of the high tasks that came to them, yet both acquitted themselves in a manner that left little, if anything, to be desired by their countrymen or countrywomen. The lines that are devoted to Abigail and her husband, in Quincy, might appropriately be employed to express the poet's thought of the careers of both of these splendid American women:—

From lives thus spent thy earthly duties learn;
From fancy's dreams to active virtue turn;
Let freedom, friendship, faith, thy soul engage,
And serve, like them, thy country and thy age.

Notes and Comments

THE first "Welland Canal size salt-water vessel," built at Manitowoc, Wis., under the direction of the Emergency Fleet Corporation of the United States Shipping Board, commanded by Captain Frank Doty and manned by a crew of thirty, recruited at the offices of the Lake Carriers Association in Milwaukee, will, it is planned, sail for Portland, Me. The voyage through the Great Lakes and the St. Lawrence River, approximately 2300 miles, will require twelve days. Because of the limitations of the Welland locks, the dimensions of the vessel, which bears the name of War Victor, had to be brought within 270 feet, as to length, and fourteen feet six inches, as to draft. The important thing is that it will be followed quickly by many other wooden "feeders" for the Allies from the inland seas of the United States. Manitowoc is a very busy town, and it has at hand all the facilities for ship-building "while you wait."

BREST-LITOVSK, or, to give it its Polish name, Brzesc-Litevski, is coming once more into fame as the place of conference of the Germans with the Bolsheviks. The name Brest means "the elm city." In a military sense, this city on the Russian frontiers of the old Polish Kingdom, has undergone all kinds of vicissitudes. In 1241 it was laid waste by the Mongols, and was partially burned, more than a hundred years later, by the Teutonic Knights. Another century saw it entirely destroyed by the Khan of the Crimea. The Swedes have captured it, and the Poles been defeated in the neighborhood by the Russians, who held it until the last great drive of the Germans forced them to retreat along an immense front. Napoleon, in his disastrous retreat from Moscow, must have had bitter memories of the city, into which the pursuing Russians drove one of his demoralized armies under Schwarzenberg.

It is a great deal more than doubtful that the house which the church army is said to want to buy at Jaffa was ever "Simon the tanner's." For one thing, Jaffa has been sacked twice since the days when St. Peter stayed at the Syrian port. The Arabs destroyed it in the early Eighteenth Century, and Napoleon repeated the destruction in 1799. The position, too, of the house which has the reputation of being Simon's does not tally with the New Testament—"He lodgeth with one Simon a tanner, whose house is by the sea side." The present house is on a hill, and, owing to its position, has such a view from the "housetop" as alone to make it worth possessing.

SOME people never heard the five a. m. air raid at all, some heard but turned over and went to sleep again. Everybody agreed that this particular attempt of the Boches to reduce London to smithereens and its inhabitants to pulp had been the usual, and even more than the usual, distinct failure. The next day there was the customary exchange of information and hearsay as to where bombs had fallen, and much satisfaction was expressed at the success of the air defenses. The news that two of the raiders had been brought down was received with great cheering in Trafalgar Square, where the War Loan Tank is raking in bags of money. Toward two o'clock in the afternoon, the loud noise of engines brought numbers of people out of City offices, to look at an enormous dirigible making its way slowly and at what seemed a very low altitude across London. With the sun shining on its long white envelope it looked, as somebody graphically put it, like the Crystal Palace got loose from its moorings.

MAJOR-GENERAL WRIGHT, commanding the thirty-fifth division of the new American army, has just returned from France with instructions from General Pershing to deliver this message to the Missourians of that division at Camp Doniphan:

Tell them that I, a native Missourian, expect them to be better troops than any other; that I expect of them better training, appearance, spirit, snap and discipline than of any other troops in America. But if I find that they have failed to come up to my standards, strict disciplinary measures will be taken for those responsible without any hesitation on my part. That my ideas of this war are such that I have but one line to how and that is ruthless efficiency. No excuse for failure in this respect will be accepted.

The pride of state which is displayed here will, of course, be excused. If, in rising to the expectations and standards of the commander-in-chief of the American expeditionary forces, the Missourians set a difficult but not impossible pace for the troops of all the other states, so much the better. Here is a chance for Missouri to show, rather than be shown.